PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected, up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,150 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MACKINNON'S BEER.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs 57, per Hbd.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th June,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3325	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th "
B.L. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	29th "

The steamers marked B.L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	19th June.
PEKIN	3568	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
BOKHARA	3300	500	P. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, A. SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 5th July 1890.

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R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,250	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	3,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
Will not call at Brindisi.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Wallischnig	3,300	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. ASIA ..... 3500 T. R. Wm. Russell.. to sail 17th June.
S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. R. R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth, s. s. "NIAGARA," 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, will probably sail about 8th July.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, Lieut. R. FLETCHER, R. N. R., about 25th July, and s. s. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, "Sistership to Lycia, Captain W. GILL, in August.

All the above have first-class accommodation, cabins amidship, and fitted through with the electric light, carry both Doctor and Stewardess. Special attention paid to the table. Voyage generally occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus :—

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 13th June.

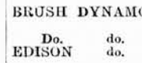
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 24th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	"	200
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Square Piano, by Soundy	"	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	"	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	"	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	"	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	"	850

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WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

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WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

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BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each)	..	800
Do.	do. 10 " "	do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p.	..	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

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The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

here is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two principal lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1, per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on the station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

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Whose error from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles.....Rs. 6 per dozen, Cash.
Half-Bottles.....Rs. 4 per dozen, Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co. Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints
Rs.	as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
11	8	6 8 ..... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ..... Light with good flavour	11 8	6 8
11	8	6 8 ..... BORDEAUX ..... A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	11 8	6 8
11	8	8 8 ..... PETIT MEDOC ..... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14 8	8 8
18	0	11 0 ..... SUPERIOR MEDOC ..... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	18 0	11 0
23	0	12 0 ..CHATEAU LAGRANGE... Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	23 0	12
29	0	16 0 ..... CHATEAU LAROSE ..... Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	29 0	16 0
35	0	18 8 ...CHATEAU MARGAUX... Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35 0	18 8

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	2	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	15	0	"
Souchong	"	0	12	0	"
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	0	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled* enamelled dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P. P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. K. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The Rs. 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, Khandesh, says :—"A watch-maker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fcar, Regt., Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Complete Shirt Studs and Rings set with scientific diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 2 each. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satur, says :—"The *best goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikutta, says :—"A German valued the diamond rings at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."

WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO.,
91, Medows Street, Bombay, (above Mrs. Pryor.)

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

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DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

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Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

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DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

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All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

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For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

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Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

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All Orders are executed the same day as received.

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"FROBELHEIM"
KENSINGTON VILLAS, CLIFTON.
KINDER GARTEN
AND
PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
CONDUCTED BY
MRS. WILLIAMS,

Assisted by experienced and certificated teachers.

The Instruction throughout is of a most thorough character. Pupils are prepared for public schools.

Mrs. Williams having had an Anglo-Indian experience and therefore understanding so well the requirements of children from abroad, is prepared to receive a limited number of boarders.

Every advantage of a home life and the watchful care of a mother.

Exceptionally healthy climate. For Prospectuses and further particulars apply to S. S., Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

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OUR SHERRIES are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by Treacher and Co. as specially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high-class Wines.

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AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	40	0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	31	0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	30	0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	29	0
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WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7	0
Ladies' Grey Suede do.	7	0
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	12	8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	11	8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	8	0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4	8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5	0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes	1	8

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

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KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 " do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving elixir will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW MEDICAL PRODUCT.

ARISTOL (Regd.)

(DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE)

A NON-POISONOUS, ODOURLESS, Antiseptic, and an efficient substitute for IODOFORM in cases where that drug is indicated.

Put up in 1 oz. original stoppered bottles.

We have appointed as our Wholesale Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

MESSRS. KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

From whom Pamphlets, Prices and full particulars may be obtained.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM: Fr. BAYER & Co. ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

NOTICES.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the R. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited, 105

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BODYLESS LADY!

Now on Exhibition for a Few Days in the

GAIETY THEATRE.

This wonderful and extraordinary phenomenon, who has been for two years past the marvel of the Scientific World, is now holding daily sessions from 4 to 10 p.m. No one should fail to see her before she returns to the Continent. She can converse fluently with those who care to engage her in conversation; her bust and handsome face are well developed, but of LIMBS SHE HAS NONE. This LADY who has been exhibiting before wondering thousands every night, IN THE ROYAL TIVOLI GARDENS, CALCUTTA, has been commented on as being A MARVEL!!

Admission, Annas FOUR only.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY

will perform

their much-applauded popular new Drama, entitled

GAMRENI GORE—(Lit) The Village Beauty.
GAMRENI GORE—The English Actress in Parsee Garb.

Reserve your seats early.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the Farm of INTOXICATING DRUGS (GANJA, BHANG, GHA LAS, MAJUM, &c.), as defined by clause 9, section 3, of the Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878, at his office at the Town Custom House, at 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 13th June, 1890.

The Farm will be sold for a period of three years commencing 1st August, 1890.

Conditions of sale and form of license can be seen at the Collector's Office, Town Custom House.

J MONTEATH.
Actg. Collector.

Abkari Department, Bombay Collector's Office, 3rd June, 1890.

APOLOGY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK'S FRENCH POLISH.

I THE Undersigned SULLEMANJEE NOORBHOY, Trading in Jugjivan Kika St., do hereby admit that I have SOLD FRENCH POLISH manufactured by Messrs. Griffiths, Bros. & Co., of London, as "LAL MUHUR" French Polish, and that I did this knowing that Messrs. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD and Clark's French Polish has been known on the Bazaar as "Lal Mohur" French Polish for several years and so advertised in the Vernacular papers, I was enabled to sell Messrs. Griffiths, Bros. & Co.'s "Balloon brand" French Polish as "Lal Mohur" owing to the label being stamped with red medals. I hereby PUBLICLY APOLOGISE for having so acted, and promise that I will never in future import or sell, or permit my servants to sell, any French Polish in tins bearing a red medal or red medals on the label manufactured by any other makers than Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark.

સુલેમાનજી નુરભાઇ દા૦ પોતે.

i.e., SULLEMANJEE NOORBHOY,
His own handwriting.

Bombay, June 13th, 1890.

CAUTION.

DEALERS are WANTED that we shall not be content with a SIMPLE APOLOGY NEXT TIME we find anyone selling another Firm's Polish as "Lal Mohur."

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK.

Tamarind Lane, June 13th.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,

33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

A Local Subscriber is entitled to the perusal of five Catholic Weeklies and eight Periodicals, which are delivered and collected by Library Messengers at the residences of Subscribers.

A Mofussil Subscriber is entitled to the perusal and ownership of five Catholic Weeklies and eight Periodicals, which are supplied by post in the following order:—

WEEKLY.

Every Monday..... Catholic Times and Opinion.
" Tuesday..... Weekly Register.
" Wednesday... Illustrated Catholic American.
" Thursday..... London Tablet.
" Friday..... Bombay Catholic Examiner.

MONTHLY.

First Saturday. Catholic Fireside and Irish Monthly.
Second do ... Lamp and Ave Maria.
Third do ... Merry England and Catholic Missions.
Fourth do ... Month and Catholic World.

That every Catholic may avail himself of the advantages offered by the Library.

By the above arrangement Parish Priests will be enabled to establish Reading Rooms for their Congregations.

If six young men club together in districts or towns where there are no Libraries, their share of the subscription will be almost a trifle.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Local .....Monthly Rs. 2
Mofussil..... " " 10

PLASTIQUE STATUES FOR SALE.

		Rs.	a.
Statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus,	12 inches...	2	4
Do. Madonna	10 " ...	1	4
Do. St. Peter	12 " ...	2	4
Do. St. Francis Xavier	10 " ...	1	4
Do. Lady Dolours	9 " ...	1	4
Do. do.	11 " ...	2	4
Crucifixes, 7½ inches, with round stops		0	12
Do. 8 " without steps		0	8
Do. 8 " " better		0	10
Do. 8 " " "		1	0
Do. 10 " with steps		1	0
Do. 13 " without steps		1	4
Do. 13 " with steps		2	0

N.B.—When answering this Advertisement, kindly name this paper.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DHUNJEE RUPCHAND of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.

RADHABHAI, widow of GOVINDRAO RAO-JEE GODBOLE, Executrix, named in the said Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 11th day of June, 1890.
Messrs. BALKRISHNA & DIKSHIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

KOLHAPUR ABKARI FARM.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the three yearly COUNTRY SPIRIT FARM of the Kolhapur Territory, including the Feudatory States of Kagal, Ichalkaranji, Malkapur and Bavda and other subordinate Jahagirs and Inam Villages, commencing from the 1st August, 1890. Each Tender should specify the minimum yearly revenue which the Tenderer will guarantee to the Kolhapur State, if the Farm tendered for is given to him and it should be sent to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur, so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon, (Madras Time) on the 25th day of June 1890. Each Tender, must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or currency notes, for the good faith of the Tender and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Country Spirit Farm of Kolhapur". Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Chief Revenue Officer on the date and at the hour mentioned above in the presence of such Tenderers as may be present.

2. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the Council of Administration, Kolhapur, who will have full power to reject all Tenders or to accept the Tender which they consider most advantageous to the public interest.

3. The person whose Tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Council's decision is communicated to him, deposit with the Chief Revenue Officer a sum in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Chief Revenue Officer which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of the Tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the Tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute on a stamp paper of proper value to be paid by him, an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him by the Chief Revenue Officer. If he fails to do so the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Council's decision accepting his Tender will be cancelled, and the Council will come to a new decision on the Tenders already received or call for further Tenders or dispose of the Farm in some other way.

4. Forms of License and counterpart agreement can be obtained on application to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.

5. Schedules A. and B. are subjoined for the information of the intending Tenderers.

A.

Statement showing quantities of Country Spirit of each strength consumed and the amount of duty realized in the Kolhapur Territory in each of the years 1887-88, 1888-89 and in the first 3 months of 1889-90.

Name of Farm advertised for sale.	Gallons of spirits of each strength consumed.				Realizations.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Eight months 1889-90.		1887-88.	1888-89.	Eight months of 1889-90.
	25 U. P.	60 U.P.	25 U. P.	60 U.P.	25 U.P.	60 U.P.	
Kolhapur State....	41401	..	41081	36	25771	..	122268	121025	75891

B.

Specification of still-head duty, rates and the Maxima selling prices for Spirit of each strength now in force and those to be enforced after 1st August 1890 within the limits of Kolhapur Territory and also the monthly rates of Distillery rent and of contribution for establishment now payable and to be payable after 1st August, 1890.

Rates now in force.				Rates to be in force after 1st August 1890.				Monthly rent for use of Distillery.	Monthly contribution for Establishment charges.
Per gallon of strength of 25° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 60° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 25° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 60° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 25° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 60° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 25° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 60° U. P.		
Still-head duty.		Maximum selling price.		Still-head duty.		Maximum selling price.		Still-head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Present.	After 1st August next.	Present.	After 1st August 1890.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3-0-0	4-8-0	4-0-0	2-8-0	2-10	5	1-14	2-12	25	25	25\	365		

By order of the Council of Administration.

M. KUVARJI,
Diwan of Kolhapur.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, etc. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An AUSTRALIAN HORSE, good Height and perfectly Sound; goes well in Harness. Also a Landau in excellent condition.—Apply to P. D. COOPER, care of John M. Heyn and Co., 23, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Hurjoteo Furoshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

WHY do you look to outward Fancy Work when you can get good neat and lasting RUBBER STAMPS from the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP Co., Pydownie.

ICE MACHINES (Ether) 1 to 20 tons Improved System Erected, Worked and Guaranteed 200 lbs. a Rupee. Apply, S. B. FRASER, Agents, Girgaum B. Road.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Dhobie Talow, known as Jamsetjee Sodawaterwalla's House, to be sold by Auction, on the premises, TO-DAY, at 4 p.m.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent and well-experienced First Class ENGINEER, to take charge of a large Cotton Mill in Bombay. Apply to "N. G.," care of this paper.

WANTED, an INDENT CLERK, to take entire charge of an Up-country business. Must have had experience. Apply by letter to No. "500," care of this paper.

WANTED a 1st and 2nd MATE for a Country Vessel. Must understand Native Language. Apply, JAMSHEDJEE JEHANGEERJEE DUBASH, 18, Forbes Street.

WANTED, a respectable Lady, to teach English and Needlework to a Hindu Lady. Apply to "T" care of this paper, stating terms, with testimonials.

WANTED.—A MANAGING CLERK, who can influence business for a Solicitor's Office. Apply, stating terms, to "X.Y.," care of this paper.

AN Experienced SALESMAN, possessing great influence in the Iron and Piece Goods Line, is open to an engagement.—Apply to "M," care of this paper.

REQUIRED either a New or a Second-hand (in good order) "Crighton's" double beater COTTON OPENER. Apply, stating price, to MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY, a free VENTILATED HALL in Medows Street, most convenient for an Office or Residence. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Grant Road, near Western India Flour Mill. Apply PREMCHUND DHARAMCHUND, Moombadevie.

TO LET for six months.—A fine BUNGALOW, furnished or unfurnished with Garden, suitable for a Chummery or two married couple. Very moderate rates. Apply to "7," care of this paper.

TO LET.—Two large commodious and comfortable BUNGALOWS, situated on the Kirkee Road, Poona; known as Rose Bank and Kirsee Lodge; well furnished; for the Season or for the Year. Apply to CURSETJEE and SONS or the undersigned. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOMS WITH BATHroom and small Verandah. Westerly breeze. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Albert Building.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, Large Cool, Airy Rooms available for Families and Bachelors, at reduced rates for the Monsoon. For terms, &c., Apply to MANAGER.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Badhwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Badhwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BADHWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Rs. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian Children into her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 29, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. None can equal it but no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries. Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE new improved Celestinas with Two Rolls of Music and Case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED.—A small Consignment of FLOORING MINTON TILES, Chess Board Pattern, Cheap.—GEYER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Lockets, Bracelets, Pins, Rings, Charms, Pen and Pencils, Brooches, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

NOW READY—MAGLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

1,000,000 BRIEFMARKEN COUVERT, POSTKARTEN, etc. KAUFT E. HAYN, Naumburg (Saale) Deutschland.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

COME AND TRY!—"BANDORA BLOSSOMS," a triple extract of "Bandora Wild Flowers," prepared by CONRAD & Co., Chemists and Perfumers. To be had at "Surgical & Medical Hall," Bandora; HARRIS & Co., Mahim, & D. FERNANDES & Co., Medows Street.

SELLING OFF, FOR CASH ONLY.—The entire Stock of Rich French Millinery, consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Latest Style, New Designs, in sash and other ribbons, veiling, laces, etc, MLLE. KRAUS, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY, under the nom de plume, GUY, POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 Annas.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners and all who are desirous of obtaining a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of White Zinc Paint) beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand; it is far superior in pureness of colour, in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister, and is not effected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above, trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON desire to call attention to their special PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL. This OIL is paler than Raw Linseed Oil and therefore does not discolor White Lead or other delicate Paints, the refining process of the fatty matter (which renders Paint non-drying and sticky) is extracted making the Paint mixed with this Oil dry quickly with a perfectly hard and smooth surface, prevents blistering, and is therefore consequently much more durable. This Oil has been successfully in use for many years in China, Japan, the West Indies, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, &c. One trial will show the importance of this Oil in a climate like India, and will cause it to become in general demand through India. THOS. HUBBUCK & SON ship only GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE, and therefore, trust their friends will see when ordering HUBBUCK'S PAINTS that they also get HUBBUCK'S GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE. Good Paint is destroyed by using an inferior Oil.

J FISCHER and Co., 21, Hummum Street.
JOSEPH SOARES, Elphinstone Circle.
D. R. DADY & Co.
H. SHAIK ADAM and Co., Church Lane.
E. A. KURRIM, Apollo Road.
K. K. KURWA, and Sons Abdool Rahmon Street.
SHALLABHOY TYEBJEE and Co., Apollo Road.
NUZERALLY SURRAFALLY, Jumma Musjid.
A. M. HASSANALLY, Abdool Rahmon Street.
ESSOOFALLY SUMSOODIN, Jumma Musjid.
CHANDABHOY RAJBHOY & Co.
MAHOMEDBHAI ABDOOL HOSSEIN.
&c., &c.

THOS. HUBBUCK and SON, (ESTABLISHED 1765.)
Manufacturers, Patent White Zinc, Genuine WHITE Lead, Genuine Red Lead, Colors, Varnishes etc.

(OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS)

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES—24 LIME St. E.C.
FACTORY AND WHARF—RATCLIFF, LONDON.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to GOVERNMENT SANCTION the Line between NANDYAL and CUMBUM will be OPENED for traffic of all kinds on SUNDAY the 15th June 1890.

By the opening of this link direct communication is afforded between Kistna Terminus and all Stations on the Southern Mahratta and Mysore State Railways.

The Passenger Train Service will be as under:—

Trains from Kistna Terminus.			Trains to Kistna Terminus.		
Stations.	Time.		Stations.	Time.	
	H.	M.		H.	M.
Kistna Terminus	Dep.	7	10	Poona ...	..Dep.	20	35
Guntur ...	Arr.	8	23	Bangalore ...	... "	14	12
Cumbum ...	{ Arr.	17	15	Hubli ...	... "	18	45
	{ Dep.	17	45	Hotgi ...	... "	5	40
Guntakal ...	Arr.	15	59	Gadag ...	... "	21	54
Bellary ...	"	19	0	Bellary ...	... "	5	39
Gadag ...	"	5	31	Guntakal ...	... "	8	25
Hotgi ...	"	19	2-	Cumbum ...	{ Arr.	20	15
Hubli ...	"	8	55		{ Dep.	6	30
Bangalore ...	"	13	16	Guntur ...	"	15	8
Poona ...	"	7	41	Kistna Terminus	Arr.	16	20

For rates, fares and other particulars, apply to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Guntur, Gadag, Hubli, Bangalore, and Poona, or to the undersigned.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Dharwar, 7th June, 1890.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to he notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder, Chinchpoogly	Bhosawul Junction*ac* Sowda	Chindwara	Parus
Parel Station	Nimborah	Satari	Dapki
Dadur	Rayer	Shapura	Akola
Sion	Khanapur	Mirganj (for Marbio	Boregaum
Coorla	Burhanpur	Rocks)	Katipurna
Ghat-Cooper	Khandee	Nagpoor	Moortizapore
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Huls Gate	Mohona
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Wanga	Kooroun
Deewa	Bagmar	Narel	Budnaira
Callian Junc-	Khundwa*ab*	Chinchowli	Malker
tion*ab*	Jawar	Kurjut*ab*	Chandoor
Titwalla	Beerh	Padesdari	Damergaum
Khadawali	Sirgali	Khandalia	Poolgaum
Wassind	Harsud	Kurili	Dykaum
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkuila	Wurdaht
Atgaon	Itheriapee	Tulligaun	Powar
Khurde	Hurda*a*	Salaivadi	Sindeo
Kussaraha	Timoonee	Chinchwud	Boree
Kuntpoora	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Kapri
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*bdd*	Saigaon
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Johwori
Declaice B.	Khundi	Horgolee	Kelm
Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Barsee Rd
Nassick Rd*a*	Etarsee (for	Kheirgaum	Matheh
Kheirwadee	Hoshangabad)	Patus	Ungee
Nhar	Rampur	Dhondi	Mohol
sesulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Packney
Munnar	Sonni	Deoksail and	Sholapur*ac*
Nandgaima	Sohagpo*ad*	Bhogeswar	Hoodgee
Naidongree	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Chalisgaum	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Gooloor
Kulgaum	Bankori	Warangaum	Shahabad*abc*
Galna	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Mujoo	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedashorry
Musawadi	Kurelij (for	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore
Sisowlee	Saugor)	Nandoora	Road
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Jullumb	Elstna
Shadli	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum	Chilokaqo
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secundera-
Mukta Gate	Dhanur	Lingumpallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musaipetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

W a d w a n Junc. do. City	Botad Ningala Ujalvar	Chital Lunidhar Kankeswar	Dhoraji Sanash Songad
Limbdi	Dholra Junc.	Kankhowar	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Talaja
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jalalpur line.
c 10 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£993,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£496,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. pe annum.

And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. G. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.	
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.	
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco	
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.	
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.	
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.	
Peking	Hamburg		

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	£750,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£250,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	£750,000

BANKERS.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	977½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12⅝
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chartered Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

					Yearly.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	760	2,400	2,200	Nil.	30½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380xd
Bombay Cotton Sreel's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	165
Colaba	500	200	200	16	95
East India	507	1,880	1,880	55	345
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,130
Fort	400	250	..	..	181
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabaghay	200	500	all	50	531
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	800	500	500	pr. ct.	501
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M	2,135	400	400	50	450
New Berar	1,000	500	all	25	480
New Indian	1,200	500	500	50	500
Prince of Wales	5,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabaghay (Belgaum)	600	500	500	40	365
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
	..	1,000	all	60	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad	1,000	600	1,000	90	1,300	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	440	
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	2	65	
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	365	
Central India	3,750	600	500	35	800	
Century Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860	
Dhanraj Mills	600	500	500	15	560	
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	700	10	620	
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	15	390	
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	440	
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	930	
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	521	
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd	
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100	
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	765	
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660	
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705	
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	345	
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	885	
James Greaves	1,170	500	500	15	560	
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	241	
Jeewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770	
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	635	
Khatau Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom	
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500	
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149	
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	710	
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000	
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375	
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 no	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,125	
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	874	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550	
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	30	590	
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330	
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	30	
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975	
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,030	
solapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd	
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350	
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd	
Sun Mills, Ld	1,304	250	250	Nil.	224	
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560	
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400	
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	500	
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630	
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.	
	750	150	150	10	165 xd.	
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50	
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	141	
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60	
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,230	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom	
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800	
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,425	
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	850	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	630	
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	675 div.	
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425	
Elphinstone Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182	
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700	
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10	
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100	
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10	
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	365	
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60	
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80	
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	..	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	200	
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93	
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½	
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500	
Royal Insurance Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60	
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95	
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70	
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,200xd	
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120	
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11⅛	
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20	

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the statement of the opium revenue up to the 9th June, as compared with the estimates for the year 1889-90 :—

	Bengal. In month of June, 1890.	Bombay. In month of May, 1890.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	50,35,000	12,00,000	62,35,000
Actual	49,45,350	9,72,075	59,17,425
Better than estimate	..	..	..
Worse than estimate	89,650	2,27,925	3,17,575

Three sales of Bengal opium and two months' passduty on opium exported from Bombay :—

	Bengal. To end of June, 1890.	Bombay. To end of May, 1890.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	1,51,05,000	30,00,000	1,81,05,000
Actual	1,50,81,100	22,20,400	1,73,01,500
Better than estimate	..	..	..
Worse than estimate	20,900	7,79,600	8,00,500

The chief Committee of the French Fine Arts Department has, on the petition of Madame Berteaux, the eminent sculptor, recommended the Minister of Public Instruction to open a school for female students at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and to give them all the advantages accorded to male students. Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that this will now be done. If M. Bourgeois acts on the advice of the Committee, female students will be allowed to compete for the Prix de Rome scholarships. Madame Berteaux states that there are five hundred members in the Union des Femmes Peintres, a large proportion of whom are amateurs. The number of professional lady artists outside the Union is great, and instruction at the drawing and painting classes such as M. Julien's is beyond their means.

A military monk was lately in garrison at Marseilles. He was a member of the Order of the Grande-Chartreuse, and had formerly been an officer in the army, and was called out to do two months' service with the Reserve forces. While performing his military duties, the monk relaxed in no degree the austere discipline of his order, and both spoke and ate only within the bounds of the barest necessity. He was treated with the utmost courtesy and regard during his period of service.

THE best safeguard to general health is KEMP'S SUMMER REFRESHMENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fragrant, Delicious, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket Match, Y. M. C. A. C. C., 2 p.m.
Evening Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.
Sorosis Club Meeting, 4 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45. p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—Steamer Pemba, from Bassorah.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Bokhara (s), for Aden ; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar ; Nadir (s), Calcutta, &c. ; and Culna (s), Calcutt, &c.

THE Y M. C. XI vs. XXII. Match, commenced last Saturday, will be continued at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—An entertainment will be given this evening at 8 o'clock in the Seamen's Institute.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s.s. Dalhousie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 a.m., on Monday, the 16th instant.

MISSING.—Catherine David, a Madrassee woman, residing at Frere Road, reports that her brother, Joseph Francis, aged 20 years, and of an unsound mind, has been missing since Thursday last.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th May, 1890, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1889 of 387,372 maunds, and Rs. 3,285 in the earnings.

COTTON CROP IN BHOWNUGGER.—This year the produce of cotton in Bhownugger is abundant. The average produce is 27,000 dhokras, but this year 50,000 dhokras have already been received, and yet more are expected.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THEFT AT MEMON MOHLA.—Aboo Bakur Alarakia residing at Memon Mohla, reports that he went to Mahim with his family at 8 a. m. on Thursday last, and on returning at 4-30 p. m. discovered that his room had been entered, and gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,007-8, stolen from a cupboard drawer.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting :—

March.....Round.
Overture.....Giralda.....Adam.
Valse.....Au Pays des Chansons Fahrbach.
Selection.....La Traviata.....Verdi.
Song.....Love's Old Sweet Song...J. L. Molloy.
Polka.....Louis D'Or.....Schroeder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DANGEROUS TRIO.—On Tuesday, a Jewish woman, named Camera, and her son Reuben, residing at Nagpada, entered the house of a neighbour, named Isaac Moses Rahamun, and used language which the latter considered very abusive to himself and his wife. The following morning Camera appeared with another son named Izra and committed an assault, seizing Isaac Moses by the throat, striking him, and knocking him down. They were summoned to appear before Mr. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court, but only the two sons appeared. Being found guilty, they were bound over to keep the peace for six months and give securities of Rs. 50 each.

THE HUSBAND IS NOT THE ONLY BRUTE.—Sitaram Shri Krishna and Gunga lived together in the manner lately advocated by Mrs. Mona Caird ; but in this case even this system was a failure, as during the four years that it continued Krishna used to beat Gunga unmercifully. Gunga lost patience on the 5th May last, and leaving Krishna went away to Dhobie Talao. Krishna followed her and, promising to treat her better, induced her to return. As soon as he got her home he seized a heavy bamboo club and began striking Gunga with it. He did not desist till he had broken both her arms, cut open her lip and forehead, and covered her generally with bruises. Inspector Nolan placed the accused before Mr. Cooper, on remand, on a charge of causing grievous hurt, and the Magistrate committed him to the Sessions.

A LOVER OF EGGS.—Jan Mahomed came over to Bombay from Oorun, on Wednesday last, and brought with him a quantity of eggs. On Wednesday night he went to sleep at Moly Bunder with the eggs by his side. Abdool Cadar Enoos also went to sleep near the eggs, and awoke earlier than Jan Mahomed. He took in the situation at a glance, and he also took one hundred and thirty eggs, and went away. Later in the day Abdool Cadar was seen by a policeman coming down the road. Unfortunately for him Jan Mahomed had given information to the police, and so Abdool was arrested. He had no eggs with him, but he had a sheet which showed unmistakeable signs of eggs having broken in it. Inspector Stanford placed Abdool before Mr Richardson yesterday, who sent him to jail for three months.

THEFT AT THE ADELPHI HOTEL.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Constable Stuart charged Sana Bhugwan, a Soorti servant, in the employ of Mrs. Ada Whitehead, residing at the Adelphi Hotel, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing three currency notes for Rs 10 each. On Thursday last Mrs. Whitehead, on missing the three notes from her cash-box, which was kept in a large wooden box, under lock and key, in her bedroom, reported the theft to the police, suspecting the accused, who was the only person that had access to her room. The accused was arrested, and one of the stolen notes was found in his possession, it being identified by Mrs. Whitehead by the number, from a memo., which was kept by her of all the numbers of the currency notes she had in her possession at that time. Sana Bhugwan, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING A FOWL.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Inspector Nolan placed a mendicant, named Jaffer Adamjee, on a charge of stealing a fowl, valued at seven annas, the property of a student belonging to the Elphinstone High School. It appears that the accused, taking the fowl under his arm, was proceeding to depart, when he was arrested. The accused admitted that he had the fowl in his possession when he was arrested, but he stated that he had seen it straying on the road-side, and he had taken it up to save it from being run over. The fowl was in the court, and at this stage a look came into its eye as though it remembered the fable of the husbandman and the viper which its master had often read aloud in its presence. The look was prophetic, too, for no good came to Jaffer from his act of kindness. The Magistrate, on discovering that he had fifteen previous convictions, sentenced him a years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE REPORTED THEFT AT THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.—A young man, named R. Evans, residing at the Imperial Hotel, on Tuesday reported to the police, as was mentioned in our last column on Wednesday, that he had lost three notes of Rs. 100 each. Mr. J. Framji, the manager of the hotel, having some suspicions as to the truth of the story, and not liking the idea of a report being circulated that so much money had gone a missing in a mysterious manner in his hotel, set about making inquiries. Evans said he had come from Lucknow, where he had been employed by Messrs. Whiteway and Laidlow. Before leaving their service he had been paid the Rs. 300. Mr. Framji immediately telegraphed to Messrs. Whiteway and Laidlow as follows :—" Please reply whether you gave R. Evans three notes of Rs. 100 each, when dismissed service. What salary ? What sort character ?" To that the reply came, " Gave no notes. Dismissed, salary 35, suspicious." Whatever reason Evans may have had for lodging such a report, it has thus been proved to be false.

THE RAILWAY CASE.

THE case in which John Aloysius, a signaller in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, is charged with doing a rash and negligent act by lowering a signal to an in-coming train on the 6th of May last, when the line was not clear, was again called on before Mr. Richardson yesterday. Mr. W. P. Ryan, station-master at the Victoria Terminus, was next called and spoke to the duties performed by accused and to the several signals and cabin boxes in the yard of the Victoria Terminus.

Other evidence regarding the details connected with the system of signalling, shunting, &c., was then taken, and the case was adjourned.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr and Mrs C Winchester, CS, Collector of Bombay	Mr T A Walker, Bombay
a Miss MacGeorge	Mr F Place, do
a Miss Counell	Dr B B Grayfoot, do
a Mr R W Cantopher, London	Mr A Do Canto do
a Mr P Reid, U S, America	Lieut C Christian, do
Lieut G A Ward, London	Lieut P N Ward, do
Mr G H Thornely, London	a Mr E M Pratt, Alibag
a Miss Stanley	a Mr J Dunsterville do
a Mrs Jacob	Mr J Reed, N W P
a Miss Shaw	Mr F Armfield, N W P
a Miss Boberts	Captn MacCalmont, S S
a Mr H Hardy, Poona	Innishoven Head, Bombay
a Mr Rochfort Davies	Mr R Niccol, do
a Mrs Valentine, Agra	Mr W Barret, I M, do
a Miss Valentine, Agra	Mr J Heyn, do
a Mr S Patton, Landour	Mr W Chambers, do
Captn E Elliott, a s Ebro, Europo	Capt J Brooke, do
Miss T Hewett	Mr E R Jardine, do
Revd H Henderson, Poona	Dr J Welch, do
a Mr R T Wynne, Agent B N Railway, Nazpur	Capt R Groom, Bombay
Mr A E Graves, do	Mr G F Mackrow, Bombay
Rev P R Harrison, Neemuch	Mr C MacConkey, Bombay
	Mr J G Clow, Bombay

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The " Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE CLERK ROAD MURDER.

THE hearing of the case, in which the two Mahomedans Kassum *alias* Pangia Fukroodin and his half-brother, Mahomed Hoosein Allisahib, with the woman Ansa, and Pandoorang Manckjee, the uncle of the deceased, the first three of whom are charged by Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdulally Akbarally, the Superintendent of the Detective Branch, and the fourth accused with abetment, in the murder of a Hindoo youth, named Rogia, *alias* Ragoonath Moroba, on the night of Sunday, the 25th ultimo, was resumed yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court.

Mr. F. A. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the proceedings of the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

The evidence of the Mahomedan woman, Ansa, who was granted a free pardon on her turning Queen's evidence, was continued.

Mr. Little : You say that you and Mahomed Hoosein arrived at home at 2-30 on the morning of the 26th ultimo ?—Yes.

Mr. Little : What became of Pangia ?—Pangia accompanied us as far as my house. He then told us he would leave, but would call next morning after sunrise.

Mr. Little : When did you next see Pangia ?—I saw him at six o'clock next morning. He came to our house on that morning, and he told us he was going to Pandoo to get his money.

Mr. Little : Who did he say that to ?—He said it to Hoosein in my presence. Pangia cautioned me against mentioning the matter to anybody as I should get into trouble. He told me he was going to Pandoo and would be back in the course of two or three days, when he would bring the money. He then left.

Mr. Little : Were you both hard up for money at that time ?—Yes, I have been hard up for money since a month before the Ramzan.

Mr. Little : Did Mahomed Hoosein earn much money during that month ?—Whilst he was living with me he did not earn much money.

Mr. Little : Did anything happen on that day, Monday ?—Nothing more took place on that occasion. On Tuesday Hoosein pledged a *saree* with a Marwaree for ten annas. The *saree* was mine, and I recognise it. (Exhibit H.)

Mr. Little : Did anything further happen on Tuesday ?—No. But on Wednesday he pledged a skull-cap. (Exhibit F.) It is the one now before the Court. It belonged to Rogia. He told me that he had pledged it for four annas. I did not go with him.

Mr. Little : Was anything done on Thursday ?—Mahomed Hoosein got four annas from a gharrywalla on the day that Pangia came to my house with money. The gharrywalla lived in the same house.

Mr. Little : What was that four annas for ?—To defray expenses. This is the gharrywalla Madhar Khan Mahomed Khan.

Mr. Little : After using that four annas had you any more money left ?—No. Afterwards Pangia came to the house bringing money with him. I believe it was 5 o'clock in the evening of the same day when the four annas were borrowed.

Mr. Little : Did Pangia bring anything with him ?—At the time Pangia came to the house he had a bundle under his arm. On opening the bundle it contained rupees, Pangia took Rs. 25 out of that money, and gave it to Mahomed Hoosein.

The accused Pangia informed the Court that he did not give it to Hoosein but to the woman.

Ansa continues : After the money was handed over to Hoosein, the balance of the money was tied up by Pangia in the bundle, and put under his arm. He said he would go to his country on the following morning. Pangia then left.

Mr. Little : What was done with the Rs. 25 that Pangia left to Mahomed Hoosein ?—Out of the sum of Rs. 25 he bought the four silver bangles now before the Court (Exhibit I) for Rs. 8-8. I was present at the Marwaree's shop when they were bought. I recognise the Marwaree Huckma Surroo, from whom they were bought. His shop is near the Moombadevie temple.

Mr. Little : What was done with the four bangles ?—Mahomed Hoosein presented them to me and I put them on my wrists. At this shop a currency note was taken in exchange for Rs. 10 in silver. It was taken by Mahomed Hoosein.

Mr. Little : What was done with the rest of the Rs. 25 ?—Out of the balance pots and clothes were redeemed, which had been pledged as security. We redeemed them from a Marwaree's shop at the corner of a street, the name of which I forget. I recognise the Marwaree Poonumchund Bhagwan. The pots (Exhibit J) six in number, were redeemed for Rs. 1-12-3. They had been pledged by Mahomed Hoosein, who redeemed them. I was present at the time.

Mr. Little : Where were the clothes redeemed ?—They were redeemed from a Marwaree's shop in Khoja Street, which is behind my house. Some of the clothes belonged to me and some to Mahomed Hoosein. The two *sarees* and the *pairan* were mine, and the *bundee* belonged to Mahomed Hoosein. (*Saree, pairan* and *bundee* (Exhibit K.) This is the Marwaree Thara Dowla. Rs. 1-10-6 were paid to redeem the four articles. I was present when they were redeemed by Mahomed Hoosein.

Mr. Little : Were the four annas paid to the gharrywalla ?—Yes, it was paid by Mahomed Hoosein. Four annas were paid to the landlord, being the balance of rent due him. Three pice were given to me to purchase some food. Mahomed Hoosein brought two pice worth of biddees. The rest of the money remained with Hoosein.

Mr. Little : Do you know what was done with the currency note of Rs. 10 ?—It was kept in a box.

Mr. Little : What was done on Saturday ?—Khan Sahib and other police officers came to me, and took us into custody. Inspector Greyhurst was also there. The police searched our room and took charge of the articles that had been redeemed, together with the money. I was arrested downstairs. A punchayet was then called. This cloth (Exhibit E) was the neck-cloth of Rogia, which was kept by Hoosein. It was found in my room.

Mr. Little : Where did the police take you and Mahomed Hoosein ?—They brought us here to the chowkey. Pangia was also afterwards brought in the custody of the police.

Cassee, the mother of the deceased Rogia, was next called and said : I am the wife of Gunnoo Hurry. He is a carpenter by trade. I live in Peepulwady. I was married to my present husband, about twelve years ago. This is my second husband. My first husband was Moroba, the father of the deceased, and the brother of Pandoorang, accused No. 3. I had two children a son and a daughter by him, Ragoonath and Dwarki.

Mr. Little : When you married your present husband where did Rogia go to ?—He went to live with his uncle at Oorun.

Mr. Little : Had the family any property there ?—Yes, they had some fields. It was ancestral property, in which my first husband had some interest.

Mr. Little : After you married again did you see Rogia ?—I used to see him in the streets of Bombay, and saw him about two months ago in Peepulwady. He came to Bombay to learn the trade of a carpenter. That was the last time I saw him alive. His age was about twenty years. I saw his dead body on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo. On that day the police came to me and took me to see the dead body of my son at the morgue. It was in a box and was surrounded with ice. I identified the body of my son Rogia.

The prisoners declined to cross-examine.

The next witness examined was the woman Godi, who said :—I am the widow of Dajiba, and live in Bhorebhat Lane. I knew the deceased Rogia, who lived on the second floor. I lived on the first floor. There are three rooms on the second floor, two of which were unoccupied. Rogia lived alone. He was a carpenter. I have lived in that house for about a year. Rogia was there before I tenanted it. I saw Rogia's body on a Wednesday. On the previous Saturday he told me he was going to his village at Oorun. He left the key of his room with me. He was in the habit of leaving the key with me when he went out. I saw him about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday when I gave him the key. He brought some mangoes, spices, tamarind, and dry-fish with him. These, he said, had been presented to him by his sister at Oorun.

Mr. Little : Did anything else happen on Sunday ?—After he came home at about 5 or 5-30 in the evening, accused No. 2, Hoosein, came to the house and called out, " Rogia." I saw him. My room is near the staircase. Rogia in reply said, " You go, and I will follow you." Hoosein asked him to follow him soon. As Rogia was going out after his meals, I asked him what he was going to do with the mangoes. He told me he was going to make a present of them. They were tied up in a cloth. He offered to give the key to me, but I declined to take it as I was going to a wedding.

Mr. Little : How was Rogia dressed ?—Rogia had a new skull-cap on, (Exhibit F) and one *upurni* Exhibit (E) around his neck. He had a *dhotur* round his waist. He told me he was going out to make a present of the mangoes.

Mr. Little : Before that day did you ever see Mahomed Hoosein ?—Yes, he used to come there. I saw him standing on the verandah with Rogia about a fortnight before Sunday. Rogia did not return that night. On the following Wednesday on hearing a *batakee* being beaten I told Babajee and Luximon, my caste-fellows to go and see what dead body was found, as they were also Rogia's castemen and companions. They went away and came back with the police who took me to the morgue, where I saw the dead body of Rogia, which I identified. I also saw all the clothes of the deceased with the exception of the skull cap and the *upurni* I identified the skull-cap and *upurni* (Exhibits E and F) on the following Saturday.

The prisoners declined to cross-examine the last witness.

Ansa, woman, was recalled and cross-examined by Pangia.

Pangia : Did I not make over to you Rs. 39 ?—Witness : No, you did not.

Pangia in his statements to the Court asserted that No. 3, Pandoorang, gave him Rs. 40, out of which he gave Ansa Rs. 39. He wanted to pay Rs. 39 to Hoosein. At the time the money was given to me by Pandoorung he did not count the money. He took ten rupees from the sum and placed them in his pocket. He found there was a sum of Rs. 39 left. He wanted to make this amount over to Hoosein, who asked him to give the money to the witness Ansa. This woman Ansa counted the money and found it was Rs. 39. This woman made over to him nine rupees out of the sum and retained the rest, Rs. 30. He had four rupees of his own which were taken from him when he was arrested. Out of Rs. 39 he only got Rs. 9.

Mahomed Hoosein, the second accused, and Pandoorang reserved their statements of defence.

The inquiry was at this stage adjourned till Wednesday next, at 11-30 a. m.

IT is stated that affairs on the Chitral frontier of Kashmir are not going too smoothly. The newly trained troops recently ordered to Gilgit, while employed in choosing a suitable place for cantonments, are said to have been interfered with by the Chitralees. The Kashmir State *Gazette* informs us that the " raghbeer " and " fatah" Regiments previously directed to leave for Gilgi, twill not o there but will await further orders.

TREACHER'S MEDICINE GUIDE.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY have just issued a new and carefully revised edition of their medicine chest guide, giving a list of useful medicines, with their properties and doses. The medicine chests are guaranteed of the best London manufacture, and most approved patterns, being specially made to meet the requirements of the Indian climate. The chests may be had empty or filled, and if taken completely furnished, they will be found to contain the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. With each chest a copy of the manual is presented, giving full information respecting the administration of the various remedies. The chests are strong and well finished and of all sizes. The solid leather chests are remarkably cheap ; but more elaborate cases may be had either of mahogany or of oak. A specialty is the small family medicine chest, a very handy article. It is of polished mahagany with sloping lid, and of a convenient and portable size. It contains fifteen glass stoppered bottles, minim measure, scales and weights and palette knife, and is fitted with medicines recommended by Sir William Moore in his " Manual of Family Medicine for India." All this may be had for the small sum of Rs. 22. Messrs. Treacher and Co. have also in stock comjetely fitted veterinary medici ne chests. Further ow, we find the measures for liquids, and a table showig the doses for different ages. Next comes a list of meccines arranged alphabetically, explaining the disease and complaints for which they are used, and giving the doses. Then follow an index of the ills that flesh—European flesh in particular—is mos heir to in India with all the sovereign remedies for hem. So by looking up this index one can find the remedy and then by turning to the list of medicines the roper dose can be seen at a glance. The publicatior is a well compiled and handy little book.

CLAIMS AGAINST SOLICITORS.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the Imperial Flour Mill Company, in liquidation, sought to recover from Mr. Eormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel, a solicitor of the High Court who at present is residing at Hyderabad in H.H. the Nizam's Dominions, a sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of calls due on ten shares of Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 254-8-5 the amount of interest due at the rate of 9 per cents. per annum, from the 23rd of December last until payment, and Rs. 87-11 as costs of the suit. Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Setna said, on the 9th April last, the defendant's attorney Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee, and Dinshaw wrote, a letter stating that their client had a defence to the action, and on the 14th April, Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared on behalf of the defendant and applied for a commission to examine the defendant and his witnesses at Hyderabad, and he has set up a defence claiming a set-off. His Honour then directed the defendant to file an affidavit and to deposit the amount sued for in Court, but the defendant had neither filed the affidavit nor deposited the money in Court. Mr. Setna now applied for costs of the suit.

His Honour passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,342-3, and certified Rs. 51 as professional costs.

The same gentleman also sought to recover from Bomonjee Perozshaw, who is also an attorney of the High Court and at present residing at Hyderabad, the sum of Rs. 615, being the amount of unpaid first and second calls of Rs. 25 each due on ten shares sold by the defendant in the plaintiffs company, together with interest, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. After the claim had been proved, a decree was given in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, plus court costs.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

WE have received the following subscriptions in answer to Heerabai Dhunjeebhoy's appeal :—

	Rs.
Already acknowledged	196
Means	50
N	25
S.	10
F.	10
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P. D. D.	1
F. E. B.	1
N. S. P.	1
H. S. B.	2
D. J. M.	3
Devidass Harivulubdass	10
Jamnadass Narondass	5
Fakir	2
A Parsee	2
Bai Heerabai Pestonji Khambata	5
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Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murshan, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th June 1890, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency Store-yard, Esplanade, a number of variegated colored illumination lamps, &c., will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.
Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co., are instructed to include in their Auction Sale of Household Furniture and Fittings, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 14th instant, commencing at 2 p.m., a quantity of useful, furniture; a writing table in 3 parts, fitted with side drawers and shelves, a scrutoire, a skeleton lime-piece under glass cover, an old harmonium, table ornaments, wall brackets vases, kerosine lamp oil fronts, some dozens of clasped knives, photographic negative plates, earthenware, dinner plates, slop basins, glass tumblers, &c.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, Medows Street, Bombay.
SALE OF GUNNY BAGS,
On MONDAY, the 16th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder—
On account and at the risk of Damjee and Mooljee—
40 bales A twill 2 5-8 lbs gunnies 44 by 26½" of Barnagore Mill.
25 bales light cee pockets 19 by 28 inches of Kankanarha Mill.
14 bales light cee bags 38 by 28 inches of above Mill.
Terms of sale.—A deposit of 50 per cent. is to be immediately paid as soon as lots are knocked down and balance to be paid and lot cleared away after the conclusion of the sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Maple Branch, 1,734 tons, Captain A Anderson, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Culna, 1,418 tons, Captain J Stewart, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 672 tons, Captain A P Turner, will sail to-day for Marmugoa, &c., with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain K Detlefsen, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo, one saloon passenger, and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pemba, 1,536 tons, Captain W R Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 4 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr. H H Ally, Lieut H Bolton, Mr W Garrick, Mr Apjoola and sister, two native ladies, Mr and Mrs. Anscombe, Condr and Mrs Somerville and two children, Staff Sergt Forrest, Staff Sergt Williams, Apothecary C A Pruce and Apothecary L DeSouza, 120 deck passengers and four horses.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Maclean..	1490	Roberts	A	F Mnir & Co.
,, Ebro.....	1591	Elliott	B	F. Muir & Co.
Ship John David	1013	Melanmouth	C	A Viarnam.
,, Eden Hall ..	2273	Jones	D E	Edward Bates & Co.
S.S. Inisho v en-head	1987	McCalmont .	F	J Heyn, Esq.
,, Rheinfels ..	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co.
,, Swordsman ..	719	Detlefsen ..	L	S Shewjee.
,, Hurworth ..	1567	Bally	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Wennington Hall	1886	Kilvert.....	N	K Nixon & Co.
,, Staffa	1311	Andersen ...	P	C & Edulji.
,, Maple Branch	1733	Anderson ...	Q	J. Mackintosh&Co.
,, Khiva	1419	Creeve		Hajee Cassum.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S, Bussorah ...	1531	Humphries..	1	J Mackintosh.
,, Asia	2322	Russell.....	2	W&A Graham &Co
,, D. Balduino.	3014	Cruciani	3	N G Italiano.
,, Mecca	937	Shepherd	4	M Mackenzie & Co.
,, Venetia	1606	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Gambia	1241	Daly	6	Killick Nixon &Co.
,, M. Teresa ..	2011	Depprey.....	7	A-H Lloyds & Co.
,, Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Kapurthalla	672	Turner	9	B I S N Co.
,, Kr. Compa nion	2543	Durant.....	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Casum.
,, Aston Hall ..	2234	Fowler	13	Edward Bates& Co.
,, Sirsa	1691	Belwood	15	B I S N Co.
,, Nedged	1692	Newey	16	Killick Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
13	Pemba (s).....	Gimblett.....	Bussorah, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Bokhara (s)	Case	Aden.
	Swordsman (s) ..	Detlefsen ..	Zanzibar.
	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, &c.
	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Maple Branch, Anderson, for Antwerp.
,, Kapurthala, Turner, for Marmugoa, &c.

Steamer Nevasa began to load yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.
June 9.—Steamer Booldana, Shahjehan. Kistna, City of Venice and Clan Mackenzie.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.
June.
11 Verax s ..... Calcutta.
Goalpara s ..... Rangoon.
DEPARTURES.
June.
10 Manora s..... Calcutta.
Nurjahan s ..... Calcutta.
Canning ..... Bombay.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

May 23 Thibet (s) 1665 tons from Hongkong, P and O left Colombo June 10.
29 Rohilla (s) 2173 tons from Hongkong, P and O.
June 6 Sutlej (s) 21.3 tons from Brindisi, P and O, left Aden June 10.
7 Teheran (s) 1626 tons from Hongkong, P and O.
7 Bissagno 1473 tons from Hongkong.
7 Persia (s) 2318 tons from Liverpool.
9 Clan Graham (s) 1911 tons from Liverpool.
Cape Colonna (s) 1767 tons from Rangoon.
Manitoba (s) 1339 tons from Rangoon.
Lingfield (s) 1473 tons from Rangoon, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

James Mackintosh and Co.'s weekly freight circular.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2251 Aston Hall (s), Fowler.
1490 Clan Maclean (s), Roberts.
2274 Eden Hall (s).
1988 Inishowen Head (s), McCalmont.
FOR MARSEILLES.
2323 Asia (s), Russell.
FOR HAVRE VIA GENOA.
1692 Nedjed (s), Newell.
FOR HULL.
1591 Ebro (s), Elliott.
FOR ANTWERP.
2343 Kt. Companion (s), Durant.
1735 Maple Branch (s), Anderson.
1885 Wennington Hall (s), Kilvert.
FOR DUNKIRK.
1777 Glenmorven (s), Wright.
FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
2011 Maria Teresa (s), Deperis.
1334 Staffa (s), Ostegard.
FOR GENOA.
3044 D. Balduino (s), Cruciani.
FOR HAMBURG.
1773 Rheinfels (s), Webber.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
1531 Bussorah (s), Humphries.
FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.
1568 Hurworth (s), Bailey.
FOR CHINA.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1864 Thisbe (s), Perini.
1551 Venetia (s), Gadd.
FOR BANGKOK.
500 Queen of England, Spence.
FOR RANGOON.
1366 Suez (s), Wood.
FOR PICKED PORT.
1245 Gambia (s), Daly.
FOR ADEN.
1611 Assam (s), Crewe.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1013 John Davie, McDermott.
1912 Ladakh, Thomas.

UNFIXED STEAMERS.
1799 Hounslow (s), Norman.
1338 Suez (s), Corkery.—(Repairing.)
1531 Victoria (s), Coundon.
2139 Wistow Hall (s).
SHIP.
975 Suffolk, Brooks.—Sold.
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
H. M. S. Griffon, Blaxland.
H. M. S. Investigator, Haskyn.
H. M. S. Sphinx, Boldero.
A. (Torpedo Boat), Percival.
B. (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C. (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
E. (Torpedo Boat), Johnson.
F. (Torpedo Boat), Reeves.
* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 13.
Childers, Lieut, Madras, on leave, from Toungoo
Stainforth, Lt.-Col, Madras, 21st Ms Inft, on leave, from Secunderabad.
DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.
Parker, Lieut, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, to Neemuch.
JUNE 12.
Stopford, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, to Poona.
JUNE 13.
Childers, Lieut, Madras, on leave, to England.
Ward, Lieut, Madras, Ms 16th Inft, on leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps.
Bombay, 14th June, 1890.
1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters at 5-30 p. m. on Monday next, the 16th instant. All members are requested to attend.
2. A Board of Survey will assemble at Head-Quarters at 10 o'clock this morning.
President.—Captain and Adjutant, T. W. C. Leathem.
Members.—Captain E. F. Nicholson and Lieut J. P. Cornforth.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Kt Companion s—6 barrels varnish, D R Umrigar and Co.
Asia s—25 cases ale, Phillips and Co.
FROM GLASGOW.
Nubia s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Asia s—135 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 52 cases whisky and 25 cases gingerwine, Treacher and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Rome s—20 drums varnish, W Heywood and Clark; 16 cases cheese, ham, &c., Green and Read; 5 cases cheese, and 10 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy; 12 cases hams and bacon, Treacher and Co; 15 cases cheese, &c., Phillips and Co.
Govino s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
FROM HULL.
Ebro s—25 cases aniline dye, L Soorjee; 10 casks aniline colour, T Tuluckchand.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Aston Hall s—75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Novrojee.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—10 packages glassware, A Hajee Esmal; 7 packages glassware, M H Fuckeermahomed; 3 packages glassware, F Bharmull.
FROM CHARENTE.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—20 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Rome s—45 cases brandy, J Nowrojee; 100 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—10 cases soap, E Ebramjee; 52 bales printing paper, K Abdool Hoosein.
Imperatrix s—5 cases glassware, Jamal Jacob.
FROM ANTWERP.
Shanghai s—6 packages glassware, M Currumsee.
Govino s—6 cases aniline dye, O Ramjee.
Kt Companion s—5 cases glassware, A Jan Mahomed; 158 cases window glass, The Bombay Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

REUTE, and private telegrams of last evening's date, report a decline of ¼d. in Bar Silver in London at 44d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower in Fours, and 1⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £78¼ and £80½, respectively. Consols were unaltered at 97⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108. Beziers' Copper advanced 30s. per ton, say to £65; and Braziers' Yellow Metal was ¼ higher, at 6½. Cost Freight from Cardiff to Bombay remained at 15s. per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 92½; Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at 25·18.

The Bank of England weekly returns make the Reserve one per cent. lower than on the previous Wednesday at 42 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent.; and the market rates of Discount were unchanged at 2½ per cent. for short London Bills, and 2¼ for six months' light Indian Bank Paper. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank yesterday for Egypt. Particulars of the weekly shipments of Specie are not yet to hand.

The Goat Skin Sale closed in London yesterday with rates ½d. per lb. higher 800,000 Skins having been sold, out of the 820,000 put forward. The Sheep Skin Sale opened with prices ½d. lower. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was 5s. dearer at £26 15s.; Cochin advanced 10s., say, £32. Coffee was firm at 102s. per cwt. for both descriptions.

Cotton closed dull in Liverpool last evening; urats quiet; the total sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian. Spot Mid.-American remained at 6 9-16d.; and quotations for Surats all come unchanged; but American arrivals were 1-32d. lower for June and June-July deliveries at 6 25-64d.; 3-64d. down for July-August, at 6 27-64d.; unaltered for September-October, at 6 1-64d.; and 1-16d. down for October-November, at 5 55-64d. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady at previous rates.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cents. lower yesterday, at 12½ cents; September Futures were 4 points lower at 10·06 cents; while Futures for August were 8 points lower, at 11·78 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales, and the figures from the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Thursday's Receipts.	1,000	900	2,000
Five days' do.	4,000	3,700	14,800
Since 1st Sept. '89.	5,729,000	5,474,700	5,401,800

A dull feeling, with no enquiry worth mentioning from shippers or spinners has been the state of our local Cotton Market to-day, the only transactions reported being the purchase of 200 bales of Dharwar at Rs. 195½; and 50 bales of Untnee, at Rs. 183 per candy. Prices are called unchanged, but must be taken as somewhat nominal in the absence of fresh business.

WHEAT has not been wanted to any extent by shippers to-day, and the market has remained quiet with quotations unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have also been comparatively neglected by exporters, and only a small business has transpired, dealers, however, asking previous rates, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	7,108	bales.
Wheat	26,951	cwt.
Linseed	14,438	,,
Rapeseed.....	1,065	,,
Gingelly	1,330	,,
Poppyseed	2,692	,,

FREIGHTS are very dull, there being no demand for tonnage. The Eden Hall (s) accepted 16s. 3d. for Wheat to Liverpool.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak tendency this morning at 1s. 6¼d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6½d. for three months' sight Credits, but soon gave way, and rates have since steadily dropped to our quotations. Calcutta opened with Telegraphic at 1s. 6 3-8d.; but late reports give the rate at 1s. 6¼d. Very few Merchants' Bills have come out; and a demand for remittance has not been met by the Banks. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 6 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 6 7-32d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Francs ,,	1·93½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day with little doing for Money, and few bargains booked for account. The Calcutta cash rate for Four per cents. came at 103⅜; but here the quotations settled down to 103, all round, with buyers at the rate for this and next month, at which we close with 4½ per cents. quoted at 106.

SHARES have shown more movement to-day in the principal line of Mill scrip, and we report a decline of Rs. 25 in Mahalakshmee; of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 15 in Coorla; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 12½ in Manecksji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in David Hindustan, Indian Manufacturing, Jewraz Balloo, and Queen, at our quotations. East India Press shares are Rs. 50 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading are 25 down for the 1st issue, and Rs. 10 for the others, at Rs. 3,425 and Rs. 850, respectively; Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 675.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 12.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera.....	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9½d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 6d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅛ *ex-div.*
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	92½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. ,, ...	80½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 *ex-div*
Bar Silver.....	48d. per oz.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £ 21,800,000, increase, £200,000; public deposits, £7,100,000; increase £1,600,000; other deposits, £ 25,200,000, increase, £ 100,000; other securities, £ 21,100,000, increase £1,200,000; Notes and Gold, £ 13,600,000, increase, £ 400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 13.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted. Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto-Novo), on the west coast of Africa are prohibited. Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	1	54	0	38
Suez	13	2	25	0	30

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 13th June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	55	...	8
,, Kurrachee ...	...	27	...	5
,, Madras... ...	...	23	...	1

CALENDAR.—JUNE 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon ..... June 17th, 2h. 49·0m. p.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 25th, 6h. 44·9m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H.	M.	Sun-set. H.	M.	High Water. H.	M.	Low Water H.	M.
Sat. 14	.....	5	23	6	37	9	44m	2	56m
						9	18 a	3	32 a
Sun. 15	Second Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s. s. Sutlej.*

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

LORD SALISBURY AND THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

THE DELAY OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

At the Conservative meeting at the Carlton Club yesterday, Lord Salisbury, in the course of his observations, instanced the case of the Indian Councils Bill as a proof of the prevailing system of delaying the progress of important measures, which caused discontent to millions.

UNIONISTS IN COUNCIL.

THE FEARS OF A DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A stormy meeting of the Unionist members of Parliament was held to-day when Lord Hartington was urged to stand by the present political compact otherwise dissolution was imminent.

RULES OF DEBATE TO BE ALTERED.

The motion to alter the rules of debate so as to quell obstruction was passed, the agitation for an autumn session of Parliament having been abandoned on Mr. Smith threatening to resign office if it were carried.

MR. GLADSTONE RECEIVES THE CONGRESS DELEGATES.

Mr. Gladstone received the Delegates of the Congress now in England in his private room in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, and expressed his approval of their demand for the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Councils.

The right hon. gentleman added it was remarkable that four Viceroys had supported the proposal, but he observed that the attitude of former Ministries was more liberal to India than that of the Ministry now in office.

CHARGE AGAINST A BOMBAY OFFICER.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Lieutenant Raoul G. R. de Vismes de Ponthieu, Wing Officer of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, now at home on leave, has been remanded in custody on a charge of aiding and abetting an illegal operation on Mrs. Hall, the wife of a barrister, from whom she had been living apart. The lady died in consequence of the operation.

[Lieutenant de Ponthieu, formerly of the Northamptonshire Regiment, proceeded home on leave for a year in April 1889, and was granted two months' extension in April last.]

THE PUNJAB PETITIONS.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., presented the petition of the Punjab Musalmans, in opposition to the introduction of the elective principle in the Indian Councils.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARREST OF LIEUTENANT PONTHIEU.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Lieutenant De Vismes de Ponthieu, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been arrested, and charged at the Westminster Police Court to-day with complicity with a Belgian doctor in causing the death of Mrs. Hall, wife of a barrister, by using unlawful means to procure abortion.

MR. MUNRO'S RESIGNATION CONFIRMED.

The resignation of the Commissionership of the Metropolitan Police by Mr. Munro is confirmed.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE DELAY IN PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

A crowded meeting of the Conservative party was held to-day at the Carlton Club, at which Lord Salisbury impressed upon his hearers the urgency that existed for counteracting the obstructionist tactics of the Opposition.

His Lordship proposed an alteration in the rules of procedure and to carry forward bills reaching committee stage to the following Session.

If necessary the Government, he said, would not drop the Tithes Land Purchase and Compensation Bills.

A great majority of those present at the meeting dissented from the proposals of his lordship, and favoured the Autumn Sessions.

The Government will, therefore, reconsider the matter.

PRESENTATION OF THE ANTI-CONGRESS PETITION.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Maclean presented a petition from the Mahomedans of the Punjab against the extension of the Elective System by Government in India and praying for the rejection of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill which would destroy even-handed justice, which has hitherto characterised British rule in India.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught sailed yesterday from Canada for England.

THE CAUSE OF MR. MUNRO'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Mr. Munro's resignation was due partly to the refusal of Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, to support his (Mr. Munro's) scheme for pensions of police force, but chiefly to the nomination of Mr. Evelyn J. Ruggles Brise, secretary to Mr. Matthews, to be the successor of Colonel Pearson, Assistant Commissioner of Police, who lately died ignoring Mr. Munro's candidate.

The newspapers, in discussing the matter, hint that the resignation of Mr. Matthews would have been preferable.

A LIBERAL UNIONIST MEETING.

A meeting of the Liberal Unionists takes place to-day under the presidency of Lord Hartington.

It is believed the meeting will favour proposals made by the Government at the Carlton yesterday.

THE DONALD-GREENHALGH CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 13.

Yesterday the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club held a meeting at the Race-course, when the Donald-Greenhalgh case was reconsidered. The result has not transpired, as the reporters were not admitted.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During the storm at Kirkee yesterday, four men and a bullock were struck by lightning, all were killed but one man, who lies in the hospital in a precarious state. The temple at Parbutti was also struck.

A TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 13.

His Highness Maharaja Syajirao has been pleased to establish at Baroda a Kala Bhoowan or Technical Institute.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NAPIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 13.

The *Morning Post* reports the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, King's Dragoon Guards, at Muttra, by a fall from his horse.

EAST AFRICAN COMPANY'S MILITARY POLICE COMMAND.

The same paper states that Lieutenant N. A. H. Budd has been selected by the Government as Commandant, East African Company's Military Police, and is now in Delhi recruiting for the force.

THE AGENT, BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Mr. Wynne, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, goes home this week on affairs connected with the line.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The *Morning Post* reports the Bengal Nagpur Railway bridge, over the Damoodar River, near Barrakur, to have been tested, and open for traffic.

AN IMPENDING DIVORCE SUIT.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that a divorce suit, with startling disclosures, will shortly be filed by those concerned, who reside at a junction station on the Indian Midland Railway.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Home Department.—Mr. Barry resigns the Bengal Civil Service.

Finance Department.—Messrs. Vansittart, Robertson, Wagle, Groves, and Padumjee are promoted to the enrolled list.

Military Department.—Leave out of India has been granted to Colonel Skene of the Gurkhas; Lieutenant Anderson, Bengal; Surgeons-Major Boyd and Rattrays, Sikh Regiment; and Downie, 29th Bengal Infantry.

The following officers have been granted extension of leave:—Colonel Goldie, Engineers; Captain Jervis, and Lieutenant Clay, Bengal Staff Corps.

The following promotions have been sanctioned:—Lieutenant-Colonels Thomson, A. Landon, C. E. Salkeld, E. Steel, Fred Wilson, and Vincent Rivaz of the Bengal Army; Stuart, and Mackenzie of the Madras Army; Taylor, and McRae, of the Bombay Army: and Henry Baber and Shelly Hunt, of the Madras Army to be Colonels.

Colonel Worsley, Bengal, is admitted to the Colonels' allowances.

Colonel Reynell Gibbs retires on service.

Military Works Department.—Major Cotton Engineers; and Lieutenant Pilcher are appointed to the Military Works.

Marine Department.—William Williamson resigns his appointment in the Public Works.

The services of Colonel Cunningham, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Massilia, with the outward English mails of the 6th June, left here for Aden at 2 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawur from Calcutta left here for Aden last night.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rohilla, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

HONGKONG, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rosetta left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with the homeward Indian mails of the 6th June, arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day.

MAJOR FERRIS *VS.* RAJYABHAKTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading, you reproduce in your issue of 9th June an account of my cross-examination in the Court of the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, published in the *Kathiawar Times*.

The account is in several matters incorrect and misleading. By being published in your columns it acquires a publicity it could not otherwise attain, and erroneous statements are widely disseminated which it is important should be corrected.

I am made to say that Government compelled me to prosecute, thus implying coercion against my will. Such an expression was never used by me. After my combating the accused's view that I was prosecuting as a representative officer on behalf of the Political Department, I was asked why I assumed that the general defamatory remarks applied to me. To this I replied that I was one of the Political Agents referred to, that I was acting under instructions from Government, and they considered I had been defamed. The accused had persistently declared that he had not defamed me, nor intended to defame me, and as so-called experts are being called to testify to the opinions formed by them on perusing the alleged defamatory article, it was important that it should be understood that my superiors considered I had been defamed.

There are other inaccuracies, more especially in the reported cross-examinations in the *Kathiawar Times* of the 7th, which I suppose has appeared in your issue of the 10th (not yet received), but I do not take up your valuable space with these. The question as to bearing malice had reference to the time when the article was written, and I had neither seen the accused nor his paper. It would be eminently Christian, but scarcely human, were I now, in the face of all the trouble and expense the prosecution is costing me, to bear no malice.

I shall feel obliged by your publishing this letter.—Yours, &c.,

W. B. FERRIS, Major,
Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Camp Hathat, June 11.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts
Previously registered..3	98	4	49	4	67		3	48
June 12, Thursday ...0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1
„ 13, Friday.....0	15	0	23	0	5		...	
Total...4	13	4	72	4	72		3	49
Total of corresponding date last year 5	89	7	90	7	37		8	47

THE report of jail administration in the Central Provinces for last year is anything but pleasant reading. Nowhere is the effect of a bad season felt more keenly and directly than in an Indian jail, and last year short crops and high prices not only swelled the number of admissions, but swelled it also with prisoners more debilitated than those commonly met with in more prosperous years, when the ordinary criminal is impelled not so much by want as by vicious inclination. To make matters worse, cholera was exceptionally prevalent in the province, and attacked nine jails, lingering in some cases for months. The inevitable result was both an increase in the jail population and an abnormally black health-sheet. These unfortunate features apart, the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that, with a very few exceptions, the management of the jails—disciplinary, financial and medical—has been creditable to the superintendents and medical officers in charge; that a check has been opposed to the growth of expenditure; and that the prisoners are better cared for than they ever were previously. So long as this is the case, the public can have no cause to grumble.

THERE is good news for the middle-aged gentlemen whose waistbands are yielding to the strain of enlarged weight. In America a Dr. Salisbury invented a system some years ago which professed at the same time to cure the most diseased digestion, and to reduce the largest weight. What recommended the system most was that all this could be accomplished, and at the same time not subject the patient to that large reduction of food which the middle-aged *gourmet* finds so difficult a process. You can eat under the Salisbury treatment practically as much as you like; it is not how much you eat, but what you eat. The system is worked by meat and hot water. You take a large quantity of hot water about an hour or an hour and a half before each meal: and at your meals you rigidly confine yourself to meat. No potatoes, no cabbage, no asparagus, no bread—nothing but meat.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 23.

IT is perhaps an unmixed blessing that exhibitions are not, like gorse blossoms and kissing, always in season. When oysters go out with the months spelt with the letter R, exhibitions come in. By the way, it is rather a pity that they could not be run together on hygienic as well as commercial grounds, for the effect of a course of oysters is sustaining, and of a course of exhibitions depressing in the extreme; and there is no doubt that we could go through the fatigues and horrors of war, as demonstrated by the Military Exhibition in Chelsea Hospital Gardens, much more gallantly if we were supported by natives, (not Chelsea pensioners nor Duke of York's schoolboys) instead of such demoralizing slops as frame food or staminal cocoa. But this is by the way. Though the zinc-roofed galleries were hot, I survived the march through them without drawing too heavily on the resources of the tea and coffee or bovril bars. It is true I did not see everything that every one else saw. I passed unnoticed the sword of Sir John Moore and the sash that lowered him into his hurriedly-made grave. But, in truth, since the days of my youth when I had to learn "not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," as punishment for unseemly levity, I have not been on good terms with Sir John Moore's memory, so I do not regret missing that sword as much as if my young mind had not been perverted in that melancholy fashion.

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But I saw relics of another, though less sung, hero of Corunna, the soldier-woman, Phœbe Hessel, who enlisted for love and fought gallantly until she was seriously wounded and invalided home, when she married her soldier-lover, and after he died, consoled herself with a mariner of Brighton, with whom, as the story books say, she lived happily ever after, or, at least, until she was 105 years old. Among heroes of a later day there are few whose relics attract more attention than those of the ill-fated Prince Imperial. In a little shrine hung with French-grey, his portrait, the sword that was found by his side, and the saddle he rode on the day of his death, are shown with some little sketches done before he went abroad. The battle gallery is also full of interesting pictures lent by her Majesty the Queen and others interested in the objects of the Exhibition. What a pity the paintings in the other galleries were not selected with less sympathy for the artist, and more for the spectator! It is a mistake to encourage soldiers of any grade to waste time and paint on productions that would not pass a board-school inspector. The soldier's needlework is on the contrary well worth exhibiting, and it made me quite hopeful for the future. Surely, however hard it is on woman to deprive her of the glory of being sole stocking-darner to the community, it is time when man can rival her in making point lace and patchwork, to throw open to him all the other fields of labour she has unfairly monopolized up to the present time, to allow him to try his hand at making baby clothes and court trains, and to remove from the industrious needlewoman the opprobrious title of "Miss Molly." How truly selfish we women are to have so long overlooked man's wrongs, in the struggle for our own rights. We men do not on the whole play a very prominent part in the Military Exhibition. There are some red-coated females—nice-looking, but not, as in other exhibitions, chosen for their pretty faces or ankles—at work in the Army Clothing Department, and there are some, but not the usual style of fascinating tormentor, scattered here and there through the building in the Perfume and Indian Fancy Stalls. But there was a noble army of lady visitors in every variety of uniform, sauntering about the gardens, and enjoying the delightful music of the bands. And they lent their presence to the enclosure where the war balloon was being made ready for an expedition, but they did not risk their precious selves or their five pounds as passengers. By the force of a vivid imagination, one could, however, indulge in a cheaper and more comfortable aerial flight. I never delighted so much in sitting on a garden chair with my feet firmly planted on *terra firma*, as when those men, seeming halfways to heaven in the dim distant blue, made their farewell bow to us below.

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There is one part of the Military Exhibition that seems got up more in the interests of the Peace and Arbitration Societies, than to raise our appreciation of war or to encourage the raw recruit to join in quest of glory. This is the annexe that is called by the peculiarly inexplicable title, "The Tortoise Flying Field Hospital." I do not pretend to understand it myself, so I can give no explanation of whether it is the tortoise, or the field that is expected to fly. It certainly cannot be the wounded soldiers, for a sorrier lot of subjects I never saw. Talk of the horrors of war—at least those engaged in it look human—they may be maimed, gashed, mangled, cut almost to mincemeat, but they could not be more shockingly inartistic than the figures that lie in the trenches, and on the mock field of battle on the Chelsea grounds. The manufacturer having calculated, I suppose, on their wearing helmets or pith hats, has in many cases given them very scanty tops to their heads, no hair, and no padding to fill out their arms and legs. Add to this the bandages and the gore that the surgeon has seen fit to introduce, and you will have a faint vision of our latest battle-field. It would have made the scene more realistic, too, if the horses' legs had not been so carefully calculated to avoid strains, spavins, and curbs, by being formed on the model of a kitchen table, and if their heads had been in higher relief than an inch dealboard. But enough—I have never been to the seat of war—no wonder those who have been there brought back so bad an impression. I have never been to Indian jungle rifle sports either, but if they are correctly illustrated in Chelsea, I am sure they must be more enjoyable than battle-fields. Imagine a forest of painted pasteboard and rabbits running, ducks swimming, hares bouncing past you in such numbers that if you aim at a rabbit, before the rifle clicks there will be a hare in his place. There was plenty of practice taking aim, but I did not notice any very heavy animals bagged. However, there was less gore and mangling on that account. It was only a penny a shot, and the firing never ceased. I saw Colonel So-and-so, and Major A and Captain D try their hands; but the pasteboard rabbits gambolled past, and the wild duck swam in her bravery, so I left the pavillion with the feeling that Indian jungle sports were the lightest form of amusements combining excitement for the animals all round—the enthusiastic sportsman as well as his game.

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Even more interesting to the multitude than the arts of war, were the arts of peace as exhibited by the military baker making bread in a tent, and baking it in a primitive oven built on the ground with sods of grass and clay. Every one crowded round to see the crisp hot loaves taken from the oven, and those who had indulged in the stale pastry of Spiers and Pond felt like wrecking the dining saloon, or at least asking their money back.

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The exhibition of English silks, which has been open for the last fortnight at Lady Egerton of Tatton's, in St James's Square, is exceedingly interesting to those who have at heart the success of our home manufactures. The first stage of silk in cocoon produced in the south of Ireland under the care of Mrs. Reeves, the raw silk, and the silk brocade being made in the loom, are all on view, and the patterns and colors of the pieces exhibited are so beautiful, that, unless the prices are very prohibitive, it should not need much patriotism in English women to make a rule to wear them in preference to foreign manufacture. It was a mistake not to give some idea of the prices—but probably the difference between the workman's price and the shop one is too great to acknowledge without a risk of being accused of sweating. The Spitalfields weavers show exquisite brocades interwoven with a silver tissue, and the plushes and velvets are almost equally lovely in texture and tone.

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At the State ball on the Queen's Birthday, the Princess of Wales supported English manufactures. Her dress was a magnificent white and silver brocade, trimmed with silver embroidery and silver-edged flounces. The corsage was of the same brocade with lace and silver flowers. There was more white cream and pale yellow worn than any other colors. Pink was the next favorite, gold and silver being almost universally used as trimming. Most people wore their hair very high, in that graceful re-adaptation of the semi-classic style worn by our great-grandmothers. It is very becoming to most people—advertises a pretty neck and head better than any other style, and shows off a diamond tiara to perfection.

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Women with all their works and pomps have been politically *en evidence* again this week. Following closely on the Council of the Women's Liberal Federation came the grand Council of the Primrose League, and during its session were given various entertainments to the members at the houses of the leading Primrose politicians. At the Marchioness of Salisbury's on Monday evening, there was a very fine trooping of colors and review of the different detachments of the delicate yellow persuasion. The drawing-rooms were charmingly decorated with flowers arranged in rich sweet masses wherever there was space for a bowl or jar, and the Primrose League orchestra and the Beresford Hope choir supplied a delightful programme of music. Lady Salisbury, with a black lace scarf fastened on her hair with diamonds, and wearing a dress of black satin brocaded with gold, looked very striking. There were not many very handsome gowns besides, but the parade of diamonds was quite dazzling.

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How extraordinary that there should be such an undignified scuffle for food—giving one an idea of a mass meeting, of starving strikers more than of a gathering of, at least, comfortably-off people whose houses and well-stocked larders could be reached in a few minutes.

OUR INDIAN GRAVEYARDS.

IT was a pretty conceit indulged in by our soldiers of a bygone day that the British Drum beating the *reveillée* welcomed the rising sun in his journey round the world. Old Sol must even now appreciate the smartly-turned out guards and well set-up men who pass before him daily in review from Hongkong to Vancouver. But side by side with the trim British Barrackyard lies the dreary grass grown British cemetery, incontestably proving that though we now treat the soldier well when living we ignore him when dead. We are, indeed, strangely neglectful of our heroes. Five and thirty years ago the charge of the Light Brigade raised a thrill of pride in every Englishman's breast. Our Poet Laureate wrote in stanzas which every schoolboy knew by heart

When shall their glory fade
Oh! the wild charge they made!
Gallant six hundred.

And now in 1890, of the little handful of survivors, score are in the Workhouse. Wellington and Waterloo are still names to conjure with, yet it needed a meeting at the Mansion House with a Royal Prince in the chair to raise the paltry sum of £3,000 which was needed in order decently to reinter the scattered bones of our countrymen who died on the 18th June, 1815. At Bayonne in 1814 the Brigade of Guards lost 16 officers, but it was not until our Queen visited the little cemetery on the Spanish Frontier that efforts were made to rescue from oblivion the names of Sir David Baird and his gallant comrades who died in opening up communications between Wellington and the sea. For many years the Russians tended the English graves on Cathcarts Hill, and even now the graveyard there is a blot on our national honour.

There may be some difficulty in arranging for the proper guardianship of these cemeteries in foreign lands. In India there is no excuse, but the condition of Indian cemeteries speaks little for our national gratitude. The church at Ferozepore was raised as a memorial to those brave men who lost their lives in that desperate campaign in which we drove the Sikhs beyond the Sutlej. In its close vicinity lies the graveyard peopled with heroic dead. There is the tomb of Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., the gallant defender of Jellalabad, and by his side George Broadfoot, who shared with Sale the dangers of that siege, and whose recently published memoirs have bespattered the memory of the stout old Colonel of the 13th. There lies Sir Robert Dick, Adjutant-General of the Army, who lost an arm at Waterloo, and who fell in the same hard fight as Sale, and here Sir R. Lumley his successor who held office but for a few short weeks. Here, too, is a simple stone to Colonel Bolton and nine officers of the 31st Foot killed at Moodkee. Behind the Ridge at Delhi is the old Cantonment graveyard, in which sleep those brave comrades of our brave Commander-in-Chief, who died in the direst struggle England ever waged. Of the few thousand of British troops engaged in the siege and storm of Delhi seventy per cent. were either killed or wounded, and in that one God's acre were laid to rest 46 officers and 543 men who had been "killed in action." Chester, the Adjutant-General, in whose memory a monument has been erected at Winchester; Sir Henry Barnard, the Commander-in-Chief whose name is engraved on the obelisk at West minster; Quentin Battye whose dying words "Dulci et decorum est pro patria mori" have become as it were the motto for the "Guides," and whose two brothers Wigram and Legh have fallen in more recent fights. Travers, Law, and Lumsden, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, all sleep behind the "Ridge." Long grass grows over the ill-kept walks. High straggling brambles impede one's way from grave to grave. Headstones are crumbling away and inscriptions in many cases I am unable to decipher. Yet the place is full of historical associations, and, alas, of associations which in a few short years will be merely historical. Will future generations of the Royal Munster Fusiliers have any sympathy with the gallant dead of the old First and Second Bengal Fusiliers, whose nameless graves lie thick in the Delhi cemetery? Will the second battalion of the Oxford Light Infantry and of the Gloucestershire Regiment remember that they in earlier years were the 52nd and 61st who stormed the Cashmere Gateway? Will not the kilted pride of the Gordon Highlanders refuse to recognise the "grabby" 75th Foot which fought so sturdily at Budleckeserai and on the Hindun?

In front of the Ridge, hard by the Cashmere Gate, lies another and smaller cemetery. Surely the fact that it contains the remains of John Nicholson should suffice for some care to be bestowed on its appearance, whilst inside the city, under the shade of the walls of the magazine, which Willoughby blew up rather than that it should fall into the hands of the rebels is a third much crowded graveyard in the same sad state of neglect. Some seventy miles from Delhi lies Kurnaul, once our frontier station, but now long since deserted. The old cemetery is an unkempt jungle overgrown with grass and filled with broken monuments, yet a Commander-in-Chief of India lies, buried there, and over 400 officers and men of the 4th Hussars and 13th Light Infantry found their last resting place within its ruined walls. At Cawnpore Yule's beautiful memorial to the "great company of Christian women and children" who fell victims to Nana Sahib's cruel hate is fast falling into decay; and at Lucknow the cemetery at the Alumbagh is in sad need of repair. At the Kydgunge graveyard at Allahabad I, with difficulty, forced my way through the long grass and over-grown shrubs to the stone, which covers those brave Ensigns of the 6th Bengal Infantry, who were murdered at the very outset of their career. At Indore the inscription on the tomb of that very brave and perfect knight Sir Richmond Shakespeare is illegible, and its general condition speaks little for the regard in which his memory is held by his civilian successors. Even here in Bombay we seem to have no sense of proportion. On the walls of the Cathedral florid marbles flaunt the virtues of unknown mediocrities, whilst on the pavement of the nave lies hidden a handsome brass testifying to the worth and valour of that gallant Bombay engineer who infused his own daring courage into the Turki at Silistria, and initiated that counter-stroke which forced the Russians back over the Danube. It is true the brass is so placed that every Sunday evening it is pressed by the knees of British soldiers worshipping in the Cathedral, and doubtless the simple-minded soldier would rather have it so; but when I see the marbles on the walls and think of Ballard's magnificent heroism I feel the brass should be so placed that every Bombay soldier might learn the lesson of Ballard's gallant life.

The history of British India is to be learnt from the inscriptions in our cemeteries. The whole country from Seringapatam to Peshawar is dotted over with the graves of men who, like Henry Lawrence, tried to do their duty. They bequeathed to us a goodly heritage, an empire whose foundations have been cemented by their life blood. Such a heritage imposes on us a sacred duty. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance—we should allow no vandalism or neglect, no ravages of time, to testify to the shameful fact that we have forgotten the heroic dead who lie in our midst. From peer to peasant there is not a family in England which has not contributed one name to that death-roll which has been the birthright of India's freedom. The task of erecting fitting tributes to the memory of our soldiers dead, is a fair charge on the country and should not be allowed to devolve on the soldiers living. They are willing to lie down by their comrades in order that peace may be preserved in our midst: they too strive to do their duty. Let the nation follow their example; for the care of our soldiers' graves is a national duty; let a sum be voted annually for the conservation of military monuments and cemeteries throughout the Empire, and let Commanding Officers and Chaplains, of stations be held responsible that the graves of the gallant dead are tended with watchful care. Day by day the ravages of time are more noticeable: day by day the circle of those who have a personal interest in the preservation of these monuments grows narrower. The eyes that wept hot tears for those who fell at Seringapatam and Bhurtpur are long since closed in sleep, but there still live some who well remember the weeks and months of sickening suspense they passed during the Sikh Campaigns, whilst there are many even in our midst whose eyes moisten as they call to mind loved ones who fell in the dark days of '57. Though the circle of mourners grow less and less, the descendants of those who earned name and fame on the battle-fields of India live and hold high places. Regiments, too, are quartered among us on whose colours are blazoned the names of many a stubborn fight. The peerages that were given for Seringapatam, for Bhurtpur and the Punjab are still extant. Surely Lords Harris and Combermere, Hardinge, and Gough, might consent to aid in the inauguration of such a fund as I have proposed. Lord Sandhurst, too, owes his title to his father's Indian services, and Wolseley much of his good fortune to the deaths of twelve brother-officers who fell in the Relief of Lucknow. Two of our Field-Marshals, Sir Patrick Grant, and Sir Frederick Haines, stood over the graves of comrades killed on the banks of the Sutlej. It is not to the higher ranks that I would give a monopoly of these proud memories, many a half-pay Captain, many a maimed pensioner, can call to mind the merry jest and manly form of some old friend who fell long years ago. They of their means would give freely for the honour of the old regiment, and in memory of the old time when shoulder to shoulder they charged the Sikh Entrenchments at Sobraon, dashed up the narrow streets of Delhi, and fought their way step by step through the environs of Lucknow. India has been won by the stubborn gallantry of the British soldier. We did little enough in those days for him when living, it is time we should show him some regard when dead.

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THE husband of a Bengali woman at Dacca has sued for the recovery of his wife, or payment of the marriage expenses, amounting to Rs 1,100. The wife is accomplished, and asks relief from the court on the ground of her husband's poverty, ignorance, insanity, deformity and habitual cruelty.

ENGLISH BOYS IN GERMAN SCHOOLS.

(BY AN ENGLISH-WOMAN.)

WHEN I had been a fortnight in Germany I could understand the Indian Globe-trotter. I thought my acquaintance with the country and its institutions would justify my writing a book on them. Now after eight months' experience I feel very doubtful as to my capacity for writing no more than an article. In the first place it is very difficult to convey to the ordinary British mind any idea of the mode of life and thought—I am only regarding it from an educational point of view—prevalent in Germany. We, with the advantages of the civilization resulting from centuries of internal peace, find it hard to understand a people who in most things are a hundred years behind us. We have heard a great deal about advanced German thought, and hearing have believed. We have not understood that for all practical purposes advanced German thought is outstripped by British commonsense.

Many years ago several clever men—Mathew Arnold was one of the number I think—wrote on the superiority of the German system of education over the English. At that time possibly the superiority existed. Anglo-Indians, who are generally distracted by the difficulty of knowing how to get their boys educated up to the necessary excellence to pass examinations, have sometimes an idea that a foreign education solves most of the difficulties. They know that some boys have pulled through their examination by reason of a knowledge of German and French. They therefore easily conclude that languages must be the royal road to success. Of course I have no knowledge from personal experience of the system pursued in French or Swiss schools. I can only speak of German, and I most emphatically condemn the system. Naturally I only refer to its effect on English boys. Of its cheapness there is no doubt. There are two schools, answering in a way to our modern and classical sides. The fee for attendance at the most is £10 a year. But these schools are in no way conducted on the principles of English schools. The boys who attend are the sons of gentry and tradesmen, principally the latter. The tone which our public schools pride themselves on giving their boys is conspicuous by its absence. Boarding schools are unknown—there are only day-schools. Most of the boys live with their parents and are subject to home influence. The English boy who comes abroad is usually boarded with a professor who has absolutely no influence over him at all. The boy attends the classes, or not, as he pleases. If he does attend them for at least six months he can derive no benefit, as they are conducted in German, and in a class of forty boys it is not likely the master will stop to explain his lesson to one English lad. Whether it is worth while to devote all knowledge for six months in order to obtain an imperfect acquaintance with the German language seems to me scarcely worth while discussing. Let us suppose the boy is industrious, that he likes lessons better than play, and has made such good use of his six months as to be able to work in German with German boys. He will first have to unlearn what he has been taught in England or at least have to learn it all over again according to the German method. This will oblige him to go into a considerably lower class than his actual knowledge warrants—and he cannot hope by working hard to eventually reach the highest class. Time will not permit of that—as according to the German system boys are only moved into other classes once a year. It matters little whether for the last nine months the boy has outstripped his companions, and has shown himself quite fitted for a higher class. At Easter only can he be moved, and till Easter he must wait, learning over and over things he knows by heart. This is what the German calls thorough. It puts the stupid boy and the clever boy on the same footing—and it does not seem to have occurred to any one that it is a little hard on the clever boy, and is a first class method of teaching him to be idle. After three or four years of this education the English boy has of course to go back to his own country, and probably try and pass examinations, conducted on the English system. The chances are very much against his passing. German he will hardly fail to know better. In everything else he will be far behind the English standard. Physically he must have been ruined. Exercise is unknown among German boys. When they are not learning, their idea of happiness is to sit in a Biergarten, and drink beer, fifteen pints a day being a mild allowance.

Some people who object to the public schools patronize private tuition. This mode of teaching, as every one knows, is generally bound to be a failure. No boy will learn as well by himself as he will along with other boys. Competition stimulates his brain and his pride. However, for English boys abroad it is often the best system. But the advantages gained by coming abroad in order to give boys a tutor are not obvious. Excellent tutors can be got in England who will take an interest in their pupils and understand to what standard they must be worked up, and the expense is not much greater. Private lessons here are paid by the hour, not by the quarter, and are charged from two to three marks each. A mark is equivalent to a shilling. My opinion is that, if a boy is well grounded in the grammar of a foreign language at home, he will learn as much as it will be ever necessary for him to know by going abroad for six months, after he has been to an English public school, not before. If he is a sensible youth, he will then do his best to get all the benefit possible from foreign residence, and will succeed. If he is not sensible he will go more quickly to the bad in a foreign town than even in an up-country Indian station. At an age most susceptible for good or evil he will be thrown entirely on his own resources, will be exposed to every kind of temptation, and will not have a single human being to give him a kindly word of advice or warning.

I do not say that a foreign language can be thoroughly learnt anywhere, except in the country where it is spoken. Naturally a boy who has spent three or four years abroad—take Germany as an example—will speak at the end of that time German nearly as well as English. In fact he will speak English like a German, and German like an Englishman. The question most parents have to decide is whether such a knowledge of one foreign language compensates for much ignorance in other respects. Possibly in professions for which entrance examinations are not necessary, German or French may be of the greatest assistance; but as a rule these are not the professions open to Anglo-Indians. From my own experience and from the experience of others who have tried a foreign education, I have come to the conclusion that if a boy wants to learn he can learn better what is likely to be useful to him in after-life at an English school, than a German one. If he is idle, he will be more thoroughly confirmed in his idleness abroad than at home. I often wonder what parents would say if they could see the way in which their offspring combine instruction with amusement in a foreign town. The Verein and the Conditorei are seductive places where beer, cards, and smoking while away the time, and a few German phrases may be acquired, but scarcely of the kind likely to occur in an examination paper. The English youth can generally get credit, and he makes the most of his opportunity, and at last goes back to England leaving a good many unpaid bills and not a very enviable reputation behind him. It is scarcely a good plan in order to acquire the rudiments of a foreign language to start a lad indifferently armed, in other respects, to fight the battle of life in a strange land among a strange people at an age when he should still be under school discipline. It may be thought that in my remarks I have dwelt too much on the moral results of education abroad. It is difficult to test it by anything else, as the last thing a boy attempts in a foreign town away from the influence of parents and guardians is—to study. If by chance he comes abroad with his parents, their usual ignorance of the standard of English schools renders them incapable of giving any information to German masters. The latter do not know what is likely to be required of the boy, and unless interfered with will teach him on the German system. If requested to observe the English system—this is only practicable in a case of private tuition—they will try to do so, but very little reflection will show that nothing can be well taught by a master who teaches against all his preconceived ideas. Furthermore the German teacher takes no interest in his English pupil. The lad's success or failure in after-life means nothing to him. It brings him neither money nor reputation.

ALTHOUGH well known to all who have passed often through the Red Sea, there is no more dangerous spot in any of the seas that are frequented by our ships than the rock or reef on which the ship Dacca was lost. It is a reef only a few feet below the surface; the only indication of its existence is a line of white surf, which is often not very visible. It received its name of "Dædalus" from her Majesty's ship Dædalus, a vessel employed in the survey of the Red Sea. As often happens, sailors translate classical names into words that have a meaning to their own minds, and in this case the word was transformed into "The Deadlies"—a term better fitted to express the character of the reef than the one it bears on the map. The danger of such a spot in the middle of the Red Sea, and exactly on the regular course taken by ships, led to a light-house being put up by the Egyptian Government. It stands upon iron pillars, which are fixed on the reef. Report says that there are four men who have charge of this light; three are always in it—this provides for such accidents as illness or death—and one is away on a three-months' holiday. A steamer visits the spot every three months from Suez, taking supplies and the man returning from his holiday, and it carries away another man who begins his three months' release from this sea prison. There is a small boat at the light-house, which can be hoisted out of the sea in rough weather by means of davits. The men will, no doubt, amuse themselves, and at the same time add to their rations, by fishing. Life as it is passed by these three persons in the Deadlies lighthouse would be worth having a glimpse at.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you remarked in a recent leading article, the subject discussed at the meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, claims the serious attention of all who are interested in the well-being of the cotton trade of this Presidency. With these words in mind I presume a few remarks about the way in which they grow and prepare cotton for sale in the province of Guzerat will not be out of place, and will be of interest to, at least, your mercantile readers. What I wish to draw the attention of those interested in the cotton trade of Guzerat to, is the deteriorations in quality and adulteration of really first-class cotton with that of inferior quality, which I have noticed for the last fourteen years in the cotton-growing districts of Baroda. Through the exertions of the writer the Gaekwar's Government were induced some time ago to issue an official notification under the signature of Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahboodin, C.I.E., then Revenue Commissioner of the State, which contains some very useful suggestions and practical directions for the cotton cultivators and traders living in the towns and villages of the Baroda districts. I subjoin a translation in English of this important document, which is written in Guzeratee. It will, I think, be read with interest by the Bombay cotton merchants, as it practically gives effect to all their suggestions as to the proper mode of growing and preparing cotton for sale by the cotton growers of Baroda. The efforts of Bombay merchants have at last borne good fruit, and something is being done, it appears, to improve the growth and quality of cotton grown in and about the territory of his Highness the Gaekwar. If the energetic young Prince and his business-like Dewan Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai, aided by his two indefatigable councillors, could be induced to devote a little time and attention to this important subject. Great good might be done to the State and people. Without the direct advice and assistance of the Government, the proor cultivators can do very little in this direction. There ought to be a scientific classification and cultivation of cotton grown in all the districts of the Baroda State and all over Guzerat and elsewhere. Prizes should annually be awarded to the first class cot

to the plaintiff. Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 200 and costs.

The following appeared in a Bombay paper yesterday :—

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, yesterday made an application, at the sitting of the Court to his Lordship in the suit K. N. Kabraji vs. J. B. Murzban and another. The learned counsel said that he had to make a representation with reference to an article that appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on the day previous in connection with the defamation case recently tried by his Lordship. Mr. Inverarity asked if his Lordship had read the article ?

His Lordship : I did see the article.

Mr. Inverarity said that there was a suggestion in that article that Mr. Nanabhai Chichgar, one of the plaintiff's witnesses, had admitted that there was not the slightest ground for the statement made by him in Court as to his belief about certain letters referred to in his evidence. The learned counsel thought that this was a very improper statement to make in a case in which judgment was yet to be given. He did not suppose that the article would have the slightest effect on the mind of the Court, still it would have some effect on the minds of the readers of that paper. He thought he was entitled, under the circumstances, to read to the Court the letters that had passed between the *Bombay Gazette* and Mr. Chichgar, which would show that there was not the slightest foundation for the suggestion that Mr. Chichgar had expressly admitted that he had no ground for making the statement. The learned counsel then read the following letters :—

June 10, 1890.

Dear Mr. Nanabhoy,—You are reported to have stated in your evidence yesterday that you are sure that the letters in the *Gazette* relating to the "grace" asked for by Mr. Kabrajee, junior, were concocted in this office. Would you mind telling me what ground you had for making that statement ?—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) T. J. BENNETT.

Bombay, June 10, 1890.

My dear Sir,—With reference to your note of date, I have the greatest pleasure in assuring you that my statement in the witness-box that it was my belief that some of the letters that appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* against the granting of grace to Mr. Kabraji, junior, were manufactured in the office, was not intended to mean that the irresponsible origin of those letters was known to any one in the *Gazette* Office save to one person whose evasive answers as to the insertion of them led to a strong belief to that effect obtaining at the time. I have too much respect for the integrity and sanctity of the editor's room of a journal like the *Gazette* to even hint for the shadow of a suspicion that such concoction could take place with the knowledge, much less the consent, of any one connected with that room. If you think the publication of this explanation is necessary to remove a possible misimpression as to my meaning, I leave it to you to make any use of this letter after the case has ceased to be *sub-judice*.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) NANABHAI R. CHICHGAR.

To T. J. Bennett, Esq.

Mr. Inverarity observed that he did not think that after that letter of Mr. Chichgar the *Gazette* should have made such remarks. It clearly showed that Mr. Chichgar's statement was with reference to an individual alluded to in his evidence. He (Mr. Inverarity) simply called the attention of the Court to the article, which might lead to the impression that one of their witnesses had withdrawn his statement.

His Lordship thought such an article might lead to an inference which would have some effect on the minds of a jury as to the credibility of a witness. It would have been well if the *Gazette* had not published the article.

ENGLISH FANS AND FAN-PAINTERS.

THE exhibition of the fans which have competed for the valuable prizes offered by the Worshipful Company of Fanmakers has drawn a good many people to the Drapers' Hall, and those who go there will note the germs of a revival in what was once a flourishing English industry. It is a curious and not uninstructive coincidence that the exhibition should be running concurrently with that of the English silks in St James's square, the Art Metal work at the Armourers and Brasiers' Hall; and the fact may give us reason to hope that we are waking up at last to the value of such art-crafts as the weaving of brocades and the making of fans as outlets for artistic energy. The Fanmakers are not at all a rich company; but their exhibitions both of this year and last show that they have not forgotten their *raison d'etre*. They were incorporated under Queen Anne in 1709 ; and the protective powers placed in their hands then still nominally enable the master and any two members of the court to enter any shop in which fans are exposed for sale and seize and destroy within the City boundaries all fans not of British manufacture.

Fans were then in great demand. They were as integral a part of a lady's attire as her gloves or her shoes. Like her patches, they could be used to indicate her political sympathies, quite apart from the language of flirtation, which could be expressed in movements of what Swift called "the sceptre of the woman." For in those days the feather fan, which was in fashion under Elizabeth, and appears with jewelled mounts in many of Zuccheri's pictures, had gone out of use and its place had been taken by the topical fan—a chronicle of every passing event. Pictures of celebrities and scenes from the stage furnished subjects for fan-leaves, while special fans were made for all possible ceremonies. Bible quotations with portraits of popular preachers appeared on church fans; while maps and French verbs reminded the schoolgirl that her education was not completed. This fashion lasted to the present century, and Lady Charlotte Schreiber's magnificent collection contains many fans dealing with the events which culminated in the Battle of Waterloo. But with the stern utilitarianism that came over dress about seventy years ago, up to the present generation, fans gradually ceased to be commonly worn, and the industry may be said to have become practically extinct among us. Those who still used them bought French or Austrian ones, and the whole demand for them was so slight that the company had no field in which to exert itself. It could not compel people to buy and use fans ; and it was not in 1878 that it first saw any glimpses of a hope of revival, which it promptly encouraged by holding its first display.

By that time fan-making had ceased to exist as a vital English industry, and so the turn of fashion simply sent more orders to foreign makers. It is impossible to calculate the value of the French and German and Austrian fans purchased every year ; but several of our large millinery and fancy firms spend from £2,000 to £6,000 a year in purchasing them ; while a competent authority estimates that the London agents of colonial firms pay out of the country from £80,000 to £100,000 more. Last year's exhibition gave a real impetus, however, to English trade, bringing forward several promising artists who had no difficulty in obtaining employment. There is no reason why the present exhibition should not do the same again ; and it certainly reveals the fact that we possess one fan-painter in Mr. F. Houghton who can produce work equal to many of the French artists who showed their signed work last year in the Paris Exhibition. Now that a steady and growing demand for fans has once more set in, we may find out what is needed to compete with foreign wares.

A primary point with buyers is the cheapness with which really effective and showy fans can be turned out abroad ; and one cause of this is that pretty and suitable sticks can be obtained on the spot. It will hardly be believed that the whole volume of the English Trades Directory does not contain the name of a single firm engaged in the manufacture of these sticks. Such, however, is the case ; and so fan artists have either to carve them for themselves or buy them from some English house to whom they are a small and subsidiary department, and who therefore do not give them the attention which they deserve. If our trade is to attain a healthy independence, it must be capable of producing all the various parts of a fan for itself, and not be compelled either to send to the Continent or to use inferior sticks. The feeblest section of the present display is in the sticks, which show neither originality of design nor good work. Surely this might well attract the notice of some of our technical classes or polytechnics. Then the finished fan must be reasonable in price. Expensive ones are not wanted or bought every day, but pretty and cheap kinds are. The multiplication of these would allow a woman to consult her dresses, and not carry a monstrous red feather screen with every gown she wore.

Feather fans, it may be remarked, have developed a special but rather mechanical branch of the industry. Given a handsome mount, the dressing and dyeing and curling of the feathers do not involve anything but technical deftness, and it was said by one of the gentlemen who assisted in judging the present show that it was to the ostrich that the prize ought really to go. It is not a little amusing to turn from the enormous feather-fans now in use, some of which measure fully a yard across when they are opened, to the exquisitely dainty little creations of inlaid ivory or carved and jewelled amber of French Empire date, which are lent for exhibition by Miss Marie Joseph. Many an evening-dress has larger butterflies or tinsel ornaments used upon it than some of these little gems. We have to learn, too, that painting is not the only way of adorning a fan. Lace and carving, a scrap of delicate brocade, a piece of airy gauze, a few inches of Eastern embroidery, all take their place among the raw materials available for treatment by an artist's fingers.

The tendency among the painters is to repeat their few stock subjects with machine-like monotony, while to unscrupulous traders the temptation must be very strong to secure the services of women artists at starvation rates. There is one fan in the exhibition which attempts to give an elaborate flower picture for 5s. It is heart-breaking to reflect what the painter would get for her share in the work, which is not without some degree of merit. Highly finished art can command its own price ; but that is the luxury of the craft. Popular demand will be for less costly fans than those which may be compared not unfavourably with those of Boucher and Greuze ; but even the cheapest may be correct in taste and idea, while in fans, as in everything else, we must not ask for more than our money's worth.

THE Judges of the Madras High Court, says the local *Mail*, will discuss and report upon the draft of the Madras Small Cause Court Bill as soon as they reassemble after the vocation. We understand that the Government of India, on the matter being referred to it, disclaimed all intention of hurrying the bill through the Legislative Council before July 1st. That date, tiasserts, was a purely nominal one. This bland assertion, however, is somewhat discounted by the specific manner in which the date was mentioned in the first instance. A clause, which will probably be strongly objected to by the High Court Judges, is that relating to insolvency, in which, by some incomprehensible ratiocination, the amount of assets is made the factor which determines jurisdiction.

"THE LOVES AND MARRIAGES OF SOME EMINENT PERSONS."

MR. THISELTON DYER'S volumes, with the above title, are equally full of curious and miscellaneous information. Though the word "loves" is in many cases a *facon de parler*, for we hear of poets who formed most prosaic connexions, as busy and ambitious men looked to marriages of convenience to bring them money or to help them with useful stepping-stones. Mr. Dyer does not profess to deduce principles from the mass of examples he has collected which might serve for the guidance of the bachelors of future generations. He is content to gossip ; and we may say that the general conclusion of the whole matter is that matrimony in the measure of happiness it may bring is much an affair of luck. Some women break down under inevitable trials, while others come through them nobly. Apparent angels show the cloven foot before the honeymoon has well gone by, developing vices which make the deluded purchaser wish he had taken the fascinating young woman with a warranty ; as others who had charmed by their showy qualities in a case of love at first sight have worn wonderfully well and justified impetuous imprudence. The question of second marriages and how far they are flattering to the lamented departed is continually cropping up, but only to be left unsettled. On the one hand, it should undoubtedly be gratifying to the defunct that she has made matrimony so delightful that it has become a necessity of existence ; on the other hand, her shade, like that of the lady in "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," may well complain that she has lavished her life and love to be ungratefully forgotten for another.

We can only glance at some passages, very much at random, by way of showing the variety of contents, which are promiscuous as those of any scrap-book. Dr. Wordsworth, the late Bishop of Lincoln, laid a singular tribute at the feet of his betrothed. When Head Master at Harrow he sent her the nine gold medals he had carried off at school and college with an exceedingly pretty note. "Having won you," he says, "I am not eager for any other honours in this world." That eccentric genius, De Quincey, paid a girl of 18 a greater compliment, for he showed himself capable of sublime self-sacrifice for her sake. During his engagement he reduced his daily allowance of opium from 340 grains to 40. De Quincey, with his constitutional melancholy, aggravated by the drug, went through as much misery as most men ; but Haydon was the hero of a lifelong tragedy, which culminated in despair and self-destruction. He left a touching letter for his wife, saying she had been "a heroine in adversity and an angel in peace," and the fact that she had not charmed away the evil spirits which beset him is a proof that she took his life during temporary insanity. Sir Moses Montefiore proposed for one of the daughters of Mr. Cohen, a rich merchant. Cohen hesitated, and inclined to refuse ; he thought the candidate impecunious and ineligible. But Montefiore's self-confidence carried the day. "If," said he, "instead of giving me one of your daughters, you could give me all, it would be the best stroke of business you ever did." Dying of love, and especially dying of love after marriage, is no very frequent occurrence, we fear. Mr. Dyer quotes the case of Lady Cornwallis, whose death seems to have been owing indirectly to prolonged separation. When his lordship was ordered on that American service which ended so unfortunately, she had used her influence with the King, through their relative the Archbishop of Canterbury, to have the appointment cancelled. She was successful, but her husband felt his honour at stake and declined to be released from his engagements. He came back safe, but only to sail a second time, and then she indulged her grief in solitude till it ended in the jaundice, which proved fatal. Porson's marriage was even more eccentric than might have been expected of that semi-insane prodigy of learning. His breaking of it to a friend sitting with him at the Cider Cellars was almost as abrupt as Mr. Wemmick's "Hullo ! here's a church," for he merely asked his friend to meet him at a church in the morning. There the marriage duly came off, the bride leaving by one door, the bridegroom by another. They appear to have met again at the marriage dinner, but Porson adjourned from the table to the Cider Cellars again, where he sat smoking and drinking till 8 the next morning. Talking of Mr. Wemmick and Dickens, we are reminded that the Dora of "David Copperfield" and the Flora of "Little Dorrit" both represented real persons and revived the memories of long-vanished illusions. It was Flora who accompanied the Uncommercial Traveller when they listened to the sermon in the old city church. It is noteworthy that many eminent men married wives they had known from early childhood—Samuel Wilberforce and the poet Wordsworth and the late Dean Alford among many others ; and almost all these unions, being founded on long acquaintance and placid regard, proved singularly happy. Southey, although a poet, was a practical man, and was by no means reckless in his later years, if he was prodigal in his expenditure on books ; yet no marriage was ever more improvident than his first one, which, though happy for so long, had so mournful an ending. He had often gone dinnerless during the previous weeks, and he actually borrowed the money for the ring and the licence. The insanity of Mrs. Southey suggest the author of the "Sentimental Journey," who married a wife much to her misfortune, for he made her the most unfaithful of husbands. The original of the Maria of the "Journey" was one of the numerous ladies to whom he vowed everlasting devotion, and whether the incense turned her brain or not, poor Maria was ultimately shut up in a lunatic asylum.

UNWHOLESOME SLEEP.

NOT always is sleep "tired nature's sweet restorer." Sometimes, instead of a balm, it brings a bugaboo in the shape of the nightmare. Man is a wonderful piece of work, but his machinery may be thrown out of gear and set a-whizzing by so slight a thing as a late supper. An indigestible Welsh rarebit at 11 P.M. may result in a big suffocating black dog across his chest at one o'clock in the morning ; an overplus of loaf-pastry, which his gastric juices cannot conveniently assimilate, may precipitate him from a precipice in dreamland into a bottomless abyss ; or a surfeit of 'pate de foie gras' send him to a Morphean gallows, there to endure all the tortures of actual strangulation. This sort of thing, by the way, is only one remove from apoplexy, and the incubus-ridden victim of inordinate and untimely self-indulgence is likely enough to be at last bestridden in his sleep by a nightmare too strong for his vitality—even death. The term nightmare is supposed to have been derived from *Mara*, the name of a demon which, according to the Scandinavian mythology, pounced upon men in their sleep and held the will in thraldom. The old Saxons called the distemper *Elfsidenne*, or elfsquatting. With the doctors it is *Ephialties*, from a mythic giant of that name who undertook to climb to heaven, but missing his foothold, tumbled into fathomless depths. Most of us have probably been convulsed in our sleep with the same sort of horror which the tripped-up Titan is fabled to have experienced during his "lofty fall" from the celestial battlements. There can be little doubt that many of the spectres of the dark ages were *Maras* begotten of indigestion. Your Saxon gormandiser, who sometimes feasted far into the night on boar's flesh and venison pasty, washing them down with frothy mead, must have gone to bed with his stomach in a nice condition. No wonder that of the internal fermentation, caused by such stuffing and swilling, hobgoblins and hippogriffs in endless variety were born. The surest way to avoid the nightmare, and procure that sound, healthful repose, with which each day's life should be "rounded off" is to live temperately, regularly, and honestly. Ay, honestly, for a troubled conscience, as well as an over laden diaphragm, may engender evil dreams.

BEES AND BORAGE.

THE flowers of the borage are of a vividly azure hue, which accounts for their finding such favour with the honey bee. Sir John Lubbock convinced himself by positive experiments that bees can distinguish different colours, and that they display a marked preference for blue. He placed some honey on several separate slips of glass, putting each slip over a piece of coloured paper, no two colours being alike. Then, having watched a bee make several journeys to a blue slip, he transposed this slip during an absence of the bee, and placed an orange slip where the blue slip had been, putting the blue slip at the same time about a foot away from the orange slip. The bee returned as usual to the place where she was accustomed to find the honey on the blue slip ; but, though the honey was still there seeing that it was not on a slip of blue colour, she did not alight, but passed for a moment and then dashed straight away to the blue paper, a foot off. Also Sir John ranged in a row several slips of glass, each with honey on it over papers of other colours, yellow, orange, red green, black, and white, which were placed in close opposition to the blue slip ; but, though he continually interchanged the relative arrangements of the various colours with regard to the blue slip, the bee always flew to the blue paper, wherever it might lie. It has been ascertained that, as a rule, blue flowers are specialised for fertilisation by bees, who, therefore, prefer this colour ; whilst conversely the flowers have acquired their blueness, because bees have shown a predilection for this hue. Mutually the flowers have become more and more blue ; and the bees fonder and fonder of this attractive floral pigment, so as to promote their respective developments. Structurally out of the middle of the flowers grow forth black threads joined at the top like to a brooch, or pyramid. These black threads are the stamens, which stand like sentinels, in close order, around the pink pistil, to guard the yellow treasure-house of an ovary lying below. Of all honey-seeking insects, only bees know how to pronounce the "Open Sesame" which shall conciliate these stern soldiers of the black watch. For their prowess a guerdon of golden pollen besprinkles their bodies ; and the scriptural injunction is given them —"That, whosoever shall next receive them, when they go out of the floral city, they shall shake off the fertilising dust from their feet as a testimony in its favour." A decoction or an infusion may be made for medicinal use from the stems, leaves, and flowers of the borage.

A NOVEL military dog-cart was on view at the Royal Military Exhibition, Chelsea, styled the "garrison cart," which has been specially constructed for military, touring, camping, and other analogous purposes. It will carry four or six persons, and when the baskets with which it is fitted are removed, there is sleeping accommodation for five persons. The cart also carries a movable canopy which extends, and becomes a simple tent Although of sufficiently light draught for one horse, it is fitted with a curricle pole, so that a pair can work the vehicle easily, and when the horses are removed it forms a perfectly secure stand. The cart is built of ash and birch, and weighs 5½cwt., while the wheels are 4ft. 6in. high.

MR. STANLEY'S BRIDE-ELECT.

MR. H. M. STANLEY, as our telegrams told us, is engaged to be married to Miss Dorothy Tennant, of Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Tennant. The marriage will take place in Westminster Abbey at the end of June. It was observed at the first of Mr. Stanley's receptions—the one by the Emin Relief Committee at St. James's Hall—that Miss Tennant, who occupied a side seat in the front of the body of the hall, was amongst the most interested of the spectators. But few who were there can have had any inkling of the nature of the interest in Miss Tennant's case, for her secret has been scrupulously guarded.

Few people would suspect that Mr. Stanley, the man of iron, could be the hero of a romance as touching as anything in fiction. But the true story of Miss Dorothy Tennant's engagement to Mr Stanley, will appeal to heart of every woman in the land, for it is a veritable romance in real life. It will suprise most people to learn that the engagement was made some time previously to Mr. Stanley's departure on his last and most desperate adventure, and during those terrible three years Miss Tennant has waited for her lover. Times without number came the news of his death, and for many dreary months the air was full of terrible rumours of his fate. Now he had died like a dog in a fetid African swamp, now he had been slain by blacks, now he was caged up in Khartoum. Such was the only news which came to this courageous woman, whose sufferings in all this terrible time may be left to the imagination. It is not difficult now to understand those fervid and eloquent passages in Stanley's letters which have appealed so strongly to the world. Like another Enoch Arden :—

The slender coco's drooping crown of plumes,
The lightning flash of insect and of bird,
The lustre of the long convolvulus
That coil'd around the stately stems, and ran
Ev'n to the limit of the land, the glows
And glories of the broad belt of the world—
All these he saw; but what he fain had seen
He could not see, the kindly human face,
Nor ever hear the kindly voice.

And what about the future ? Among Miss Tennant's intimate friends it is well known that if Mr. Stanley returns to Africa she will accompany him to "that new world which is the old ":—

Across the world and far away
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
And deep into the dying day,
The happy princess followed him.

Miss Dorothy Tennant will be well known to our readers by the charming pictures of children which she has contributed for some years to the Academy and other exhibitions, and which have often been reproduced in the *Pall Mall Budget* and "Pictures of the year." Mr. Stanley knows the Arabs of Africa. Miss Tennant's speciality is the street Arabs of London, as will be seen by some of her sketches which we give here.

Miss Tennant has for some years been a well-known figure in the literary and artistic circles of London. Her sister is Mrs. Frederick Myers, whose excellence as amateur photographer was recently recorded in our columns. Both sisters have been painted by Mr. Watts. In his portrait of Miss Dorothy Tennant, the artist has painted her holding a squirrel —which, as a well-informed critic has suggested, may have been intended as a symbol of its mistress's vivacious temperament. Miss Dorothy Tennant's face is also familiar to thousands on picture-lovers as the girl in Sir J. E. Millais's popular picture "Nu."

The picture, it will be remembered, shows a girl meditating on the fateful answer to a letter which she holds in her hand. "You may call it what you like," the artist is said to have observed, "'Yes' or 'No,' whichever you like." Probably the owner will now like to call it "Yes," and to make a wedding-present of it to Stanley and his bride.

This interesting announcement is, as men's acts are wont to be in connection with their opinions, the most vivid commentary possible on some of Stanley's recorded utterances about love and women. Here are some of them from letters and interviews:—

I.—"CAN'T TALK TO WOMEN."

Have you ever thought of how you looked when speaking to a woman ? Contrast the manner of a man talking to anything shorter than that of a strong man handling a baby—tenderly, gingerly. So ! I am absolutely uncomfortable when speaking to a woman, unless she is such a rare one that she will let me hear some common sense. The fact is, I can't talk to women. In their presence I am just as much of a hypocrite as any other man, and it galls me that I must act, and be affected, and parody myself for no earthly reason but because I think, with other men, that to speak or act otherwise would not be appreciated. It is such a false position that I do not care to put myself into it.

II.—"WHEN LOVE COMES ON THE TAPIS."

For the life of me I cannot sit still a moment when anything approaching to love comes on the tapis. I have lived with men not women; and it is the man's intense ruggedness, plainness, directness that I have contracted by sheer force of circumstances. Poets and women appear to me to be so soft, so very unlike (at least what I have seen) the rude type of mankind, that one soon feels by talking to them that he must soften his speach and drawl, or affect a singular articulation lest offence be taken where none was intended. Hence men are seldom sincere to women or poets.

III.—"LOOKING FOR A WIFE TWENTY YEARS."

Women, white or black, I regard as far above us. They are more human, they are more prompt with sympathy, they are more tameable to new ideas, than we of the opposite sex. I have been looking for a wife for twenty years, without ever having had the time to find one.

Two hemispheres will rejoice that Stanley has "found time" at last, and that his choice has fallen on a lady of such high personal and artistic gifts.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on the 20th ult. before Mr. Justice Day and a special jury the case of Knight *vs.* Engel was heard.—The plaintiff, Mrs. Gertrude Knight, complained that the defendant seduced her daughter whereby she lost her services, and she claimed damages.—The defendant denied the seduction. —The Solicitor-General (Sir Edward Clarke) and Mr. Tindal Atkinson represented the plaintiff, and defendant did not appear either in person or by counsel.

—In his opening the Solicitor-General said the plaintiff was a widow and she claimed damages for the seduction of her daughter. Early in 1887, Mrs. Knight and her husband, who was a retired commander of the Royal Navy, and their daughter were living in Leipsic. A son, aged 19, was also living with the family. Their whole means of living was a pension of 360l. a year enjoyed by the father. The object of residing in Leipsic was to obtain musical instruction for the daughter Ida, and after she had made great progress with the piano a professor suggested that as she had a fine voice it ought to be cultivated. In May they returned to England with a letter of introduction to the defendant, Dr. Louis Engel, who was a teacher of singing and a musical critic, and was well known in the musical world. After Miss Knight had commenced to take lessons in music from defendant, she with her mother went on the Continent, and defendant joined them. At Vienna, after defendant had taken them to the theatre, he invited them to supper. He asked the daughter to take wine. She demurred, but ultimately on the persuasion of her mother she drank it. She complained that it was very bitter, and after she took it she was in a condition of sleepiness which could hardly be accounted for by the small quantity she had taken. She was so drowsy that her mother took her to bed and went to bed herself. It was on that occasion that the alleged seduction took place. At first the lessons were given by the defendant at a school of music, where teachers and pupils were under observation. The first lesson was given on May 19, 1887, her birthday, when she was 21 years old ; the defendant was over 60. Afterwards he said he should like to give her lessons at his private residence, and this was agreed to, but she was always accompanied there by her mother or brother. A sum of 84l. was paid in advance for the lessons, and on Dr. Engel's suggestion two lessons were given a week, and ultimately four. While the parents had the greatest confidence in his integrity and morality, it would appear that he early endeavoured to pollute and corrupt the girl's mind. He kissed her, and attempted familiarities which greatly alarmed her. After a few months he suggested that she should go to a house at the West-end where he seemed to be well known, but she absolutely refused. With the consent of the parents he took her to the Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace, and on one occasion on returning he tried to force her into that house, but she screamed and got away. Failing by persuasion, he tried complusion, and threatened to tell her parents that she had no voice, adding that his judgment would be fatal to her success as a singer. She begged him to wait a day or two before he carried out his threat. The result was that on the 17th March she went with him to the house mentioned, and also on a number of other occasions, but nothing improper occurred. Some time afterwards Dr. Engel brought an action for the recovery of 100l. he had lent to the family, and which he knew they could not pay back, and he recovered judgment. About the 9th February Miss Knight wrote a letter to the defendant, beginning "Dear Dr. Engel," and saying that directly she knew what she suspected to be the case she would throw herself, as nothing was left to her but death, because her father would turn her out of doors and never forgive her. She also said she now took an eternal farewell of the man she loved so much, and loved still, and thought firm and faithful, adding, "Now you will receive no more from your unhappy Bertie." After some correspondence with the defendant, on the 19th February, Miss Knight acquainted her mother and father of her condition, and they came back to London with the saddest of all consequences. In May, 1889, the old sailor, finding his girl ruined, broke down in health, and in June died. The daughter became unwell, and had a narrow escape of her life, and on the 19th of that month she gave birth to a child, who died in the following September. The home was broken up ; the son feeling his sister's disgrace, enlisted, and the mother and daughter were left to live upon 80l. a year, their whole income, and now the daughter was obliged to come into court to tell her sad story and proclaim her shame, in order to try and secure some reparation from the defendant for the outrage and wrong he had committed. Evidence having been given, his lordship, in summing up, pointed out that the seduction was not denied by the defendant in his affidavit.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at 2,000l.—Judgment for 2,000l. accordingly.

A WELL-KNOWN Cologne ditty immortalises the name of "Schmitz," and maintains that it is the prettiest of all names in the world. In Hilden in Germany, the other day, a wedding ceremony was solemnised, when the bride, the bridegroom, the witnesses to the marriage, the clergyman, and the sacristan, had the felicity of bearing the family name of Schmitz. A similar coincidence happened at the same place when there was a baptism of a little Schmitz.

HOW TO BECOME A GOOD SHOT.

IN a talk with boys a correspondent of a weekly paper writes:—The gun is, perhaps, the most fascinating thing to boys that can be thought of, and it is, therefore, necessary that they should be instructed in its use. There is comparatively little danger in handling firearms if carelessness is avoided. Nearly all the accidents by which boys have been hurt or killed while using guns have been the result of gross neglect of the simplest rules of safety.

From the most ancient times the mastery of missile weapons has been considered a manly accomplishment and one peculiarly indicative of superior manly development. The first of these weapons was, perhaps, simply a stone which was thrown by the hand or from a rude sling. Next after this came the spear or javelin, cast as they are now by the force of the arm. Following the javelin we find the bow and arrows taking the place of the clumsier weapons. The cross-bow was a modification of the long-bow, and next came the gun.

Firearms were invented in a crude form some time in the fourteenth century, but they did not come much into use till the Spaniards invented the arquebus early in the 16th century. Even the arquebus, however, was not able to entirely take the place of the long-bow. It was not until the invention of the perfected flint lock that the gun became the one great engine of sport and war.

Three kinds of weapons may be classed as hand-guns—the rifle, the shotgun, and the pistol. It is rare indeed for a boy to need a pistol, and I shall only say here that it is the most dangerous and the least useful of all arms. It is so short that it is hard to handle with perfect safety, and it is not accurate enough for use as a sport weapon. My advice to boys is to let it alone.

The rifle is the long-range weapon of sport, and for large game it is the only effective one. All the best guns now made are breechloaders. No other kind is worth buying.

The shotgun is a later invention than the gun throwing one ball, though its origin dates back to about the middle of the sixteenth century, when the "hail-shot" began to be used in a rude smooth-bore gun. As time passed, many improvements were made in the parts of the fowling-piece, until by slow degrees the present perfection was reached.

In training to shoot with the rifle, what is called off-hand firing should always be practised. In doing this you stand firmly on both feet and fire from the shoulder—that is, you hold the gun with the breech resting in the hollow of the right shoulder, and with the weight of the barrel sustained by the left hand. To fire with ease and grace, and at the same time with perfect accuracy, demands a great deal of careful training and the utmost coolness and steadiness of nerve ; for the slightest movement of the gun will send the ball wide of the mark.

Formerly rifles were made with hair triggers, that is, with triggers that fired the gun at the slightest touch, and they are sometimes so made now ; that I do not recommend them to boys. Still, a gun moderately easy to fire is best. In other words, the trigger should be easily controlled by a gentle pressure of the forefinger.

Now, to fire a rifle, grasp the gun by the stock just below the guard with the right hand, while with the left you support the barrel. Lift the weapon steadily to the level of the eye, the end of the breech resting against the hollow of the right shoulder, the right forefinger almost touching the trigger, the hammer cocked and the barrel level.

Take aim by seeing the foresight which is near the fore end of the barrel, resting low in the notch of the rear-sight, while at the same time it covers the exact centre of the object used as a target. It will take some practice to be able to make the sights correspond as I have directed, and when this has been accomplised, the pulling of the trigger will, if you are not very careful, destroy the aim by causing the gun to wobble. Perseverance is the only road to success in this as in everything else.

From the beginning of his practice it is necessary for the shooter to study quickness and accuracy of movement, so that in time he may be able to aim and fire all at once without the slightest hesitation or appreciable pause. When he can do this he may begin shooting at moving objects.

Habit is everything in shooting : if you form a correct firing habit at the outset of your practice, you will soon be able to shoot without knowing how or when you take your aim. The best marksmen in the field never see the sights of their gun. At least they are not aware that they see them while firing. The act of shooting should be as involuntary as the act of lifting the hand to ward off a blow. Many expert riflemen close the left eye while aiming, but I do not approve of this. Keep both eyes wide open, but aim always with the right eye. This is a cardinal rule with me. Lifting the gun, aiming, and firing should be but one motion, performed by a direct movement and without hesitation. Beginners, however, this mode of firing is so difficult to master that it must be given up and the old deliberate sighting method be followed.

The best way to learn to aim at running or flying game is practice at a pendulum target, which is simply a target of any sort swung by a string so that it oscillates to and fro like a pendulum. A round wheel of wood rolled on the ground is also a good running target. At first it will be best to fire at short range, say twenty or thirty yards, and you will need an assistant to swing the pendulum or roll the ball for you. There should always be a bank of earth or some other obstacle behind the target to prevent the ball from ricochecting and perhaps hurting some one far away. It is fine practice to shoot at a potato or other small object tossed in the air by an assistant.

In shooting at game a few good rules must be ever kept in mind. The first is—never "poke" after the object of your aim. By "poking" is meant following the flying or running game with your aim, which is the worst of all faults that a shooter is apt to acquire. Always aim a little ahead of an object moving across the line of your sight. Aim above a rising object, and below a falling one. These rules apply more particularly to long-rangy shooting ; at very short range aim directly at your game.

At all times in using a long-range rifle in a thickly populated country it is absolutely necessary to remember that your weapon may kill or injure some person or some domestic animal in the distance. To prevent the possibility of such a thing you cannot be too careful. Next to the safety of others comes your own, which is to be preserved chiefly by keeping the muzzle of the gun always pointing away from you.

No gun is worth having if it is not worth keeping clean and in good order. The interior of the lock and the inside of the barrel are the principal parts that need to be especially watched for the least appearance of rust or dirt, which must be removed at once. As a rule, the lock will not need cleaning oftener than once a year, when it is best to take it to a professional gun repairer. The barrel, however, should be cleaned thoroughly at the end of each day's shooting. Wipe it out first with a wet mop of cotton cloth, then with a dry one, after which swab it well with a woollen mop slightly saturated with pure oil.

I scarcely need say that a rifle must be kept always dry, and that the ammunition should be invariably the best. A filthy gun and poor loading will make a duffer of the most expert rifleman.

WHY AMERICAN ART LANGUISHES.

A LEADING American artist was asked why he confined himself to portraits, small pictures, and foreign ideas, instead of undertaking something that would really make a sensation in art circles—some big American subject that would be worthy of his talent. He replied that he would do so gladly if he could, but he could not afford it. To paint such a picture would cost, allowing himself carpenter's wages, from 1,200 to 2,000 dols. Models must be hired, researches undertaken and costly material purchased. Then when it was done, the chances were he thought that everyone would admire it and no one buy it. This would mean the loss of a year's time and considerable money, which he could not afford. On the other hand the wealthy artists are not spurred on by necessity. They either don't have to paint at all or their reputation brings a ready sale for anything whatever which they wish to paint. He averred that every painting of the kind of recent years has been either painted to order or with a tacit understanding that some patron was to see the artist through. There is no stimulus to original American art except the few rewards offered by art associations, which are almost universally carried off by Salon pictures or pictures with foreign treatment. This artist referred to has a great picture that he wants to paint. He cannot do it unless some man of wealth stands sponsor for it. To do so without aid or encouragement would be as reasonable as for Market Street merchant to embark all his goods on a sailing vessel and take a voyage to the cannibal islands in the hope of a lucrative trade. Artists without capital or patrons won't undertake big work. Artists with capital and reputation have no reason to. Why don't some of our wealthy men undertake to encourage art by agreeing to stand sponsor to some of our rising artists ? The Government fosters art in France. Here the Government ruins it ; for once in a while it buys a bad picture at an enormous price and is so overcome with its virtuous action that it has to rest several years before trying again.

MODERN CRITICISM AND THE BIBLE.

ONE great achievement of critical science is that it has analysed the Hexateuch into its primary elements. It has demonstrated that there are in the Hexateuch three different historical works and four or five different books of law. We are now the heirs of the critical labours of three generations, each of which may be said to have taken up one great problem relating to the Hexateuch and solved it. One generation solved the problem of the origin and purpose of Deuteronomy, a second discovered the sources of the Hexateuch, and a third has determined the relative age of these sources. . . . The ultimate aim of true criticism is to enable the student of history to observe the growth of the ethical and spiritual ideal, and to perceive how the successive phases of revelation were adapted to the wants of successive ages. It enters the gallery of Old Testament pictures and arranges them in their historical order, and shows us the right light in which we should view each picture. By doing so it becomes the handmaid of faith. For orderly development and adaptation in history manifest design as clearly as orderly development and adaptation in nature. It is not come to destroy, but to confirm. It is true that simple faith, the recognition and acceptance of the perfect living Ideal, does not require its aid. But simple faith needs to be confirmed and instructed, and nothing—except experience—is so certain to make it strong and intelligent as a clear conception of the slow growth of the spiritual ideal in history, and a clear perception of the fact that the Old Testament Scriptures are records of that growth.—*Theological Review.*

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Two expeditions are on their way to Mount St. Elias in Alaska. One is commanded by Lieutenant Seton-Karr, who attempted the ascent of the mountain two years ago, and, with the aid of a party of Skeena River Indians, now hopes to ascend the Yukon, White, and Alsechik rivers, and the east fork of the Copper river, to their sources. From the Yukon he will proceed to Chilcat, and thence by the "Dry Bay trail," an untravelled route, known to the Indians, across the Grand Plateau. The other expedition consists of a party of "Frank Leslie's newspaper men," who will descend the Copper river to its mouth, and come home by the United States steamer Pinta. The Royal Geographical Society has supplied Lieutenant Seton-Karr with apparatus.

The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway supplies a new line of telegraph between Bombay and Calcutta. The length is over 1,100 miles, and the wire is of copper, which is better adapted for quick transmission than the old iron wire. The line will relieve the existing traffic between Calcutta and Europe by way of Suez.

The Weems Electric Railway Company of America, during an experimental trial of their system near Baltimore, obtained a travelling speed of over two miles a minute, which is far more than steam has yet accomplished. They are now enlarging their operations in the vicinity of New York, with a result that remains to be seen. The Portelectric Company of Boston are also laying down several miles of track with a view to test another system of rapid propulsion, which, if it prove too fast for passengers, will still be useful for the despatch of letters and parcels to a distance beyond the power of the ordinary pneumatic tube.

The discovery of rubber trees in the great Aruwimi forest by the Stanley expedition is good news to electricians, for the existing supplies have been likely to diminish. In the meantime, an artificial substitute, which, according to Mr. Latimer Clark, F.R.S., promises well, has been brought out, and is to be subject to searching electrical tests. There are five sorts of this new material—three soft and elastic like cured rubber, and two hard and elastic like wood or ivory. A sixth variety is lighter than water, but is not intended for electrical work. It is stated that the insulating property of the material is higher than that of gutta percha, and nearly equal to that of glass, while the cost is only about 2d. per pound. Another advantage is that it burns with difficulty. Its colour is brown, black, or dark blue.

Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society are desired to forward copies of any photographs they may have taken during their travels to the Map Curator of the Society, by whom they will be acknowledged. Should the donor have purchased the photographs he is requested to give the name and address of the photographer, for purposes of reference. The object of the society is to add as much as possible to the collection of photographs which has been established in the maproom at their offices.

An interesting paper on the sand dunes of the Sahara was recently read by Captain E. Courbis, before the Geographical Society of Paris. This officer has been surveying the oasis of Uargala, and was struck by the fact that these sand hills are always found in hollows, and never on the plateau. They run in winding ear ves along the "nefs" or wadys of the Sah ara. It has been supposed that the wind has heaped them up over a vegetable barrier, but M. Courbis points out that their sand is always moist, and that

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The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

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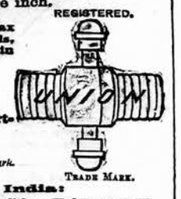

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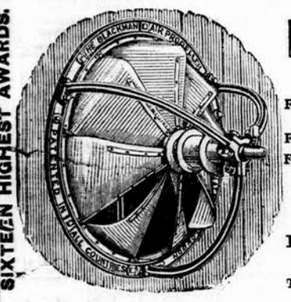

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Distillery: Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

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First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
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Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.
ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, PARIS, 1889.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.

Trade Mark.

Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.

OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

600 Opinions. 600

W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."

"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."

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"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."

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PARIS EXHIBITION.
OLD BUSHMILLS BEAT ALL.
JUDGES AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

Edmund Yates,

"His Recollections & Experiences," Vol. I., page 251, says:—

I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.

Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called "Bushmills Whiskey," has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.

"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.
"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.

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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters**, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.**

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This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

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For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours**, and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma**, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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Capsules of Dr CLIN
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These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness*, Sick *headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
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Poorness of Blood, Debility
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Drageés, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
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Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.
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CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
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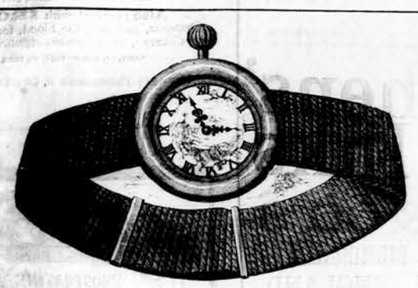

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Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid,
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

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SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first-class *London* Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

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At any time a dainty draught,	Biliousness—it does assuage,
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More priceless than the richest gold,	Giddiness it will arrest,
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And all throughout our native land,	Thirst it will at once allay,
Should always have at their command	And what the best in every way,
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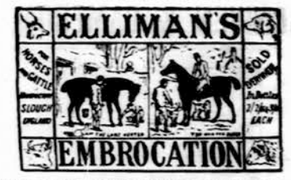

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SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE

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